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BULGARIA RESENTS DEMAND OF ALLIES FOR SUMS NOW DUE

Sofia Government Says Country Unable to Pay—League Rules in Favor of Serbia

SOFIA, July 25 (By the Associated Press)—The Allied Reparation Commission has ordered Bulgaria to pay immediately 4,000,000,000 levas (normally $7,720,000) due to the Allies under the terms of the peace treaty. The demand has profoundly impressed the Bulgarian Government, which, through the Minister of Finance, Mr. Tourlakoff, has asked the opposition party to sustain the Government in opposition to what it terms the commission's exaggerated demand.

The Government claims that Bulgaria is unable to pay the sum and is unwilling to abandon her customs commission, although expressing a willingness to pay within her capacity.

By CRAWFURD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 24—Of the several questions dealt with by the League of Nations which formally closed yesterday afternoon perhaps only Bulgaria's revival of the Macedonian controversy and the discussion of the Palestine and Syrian mandates claim any public interest.

The substitution of an agrarian régime for that of King Ferdinand appears to have had little effect upon the activities of the Bulgarian Macedonian committee, for Bulgaria's plaint evidenced a curious attempt to accommodate the old Bulgarian policy to post-war conditions. Actually comitadji bands continue to raid Macedonia and find sanctuary on the Bulgarian side of the frontier when engaged by Serbian troops or gendarmerie.

Ruling Against Bulgars

The Serbian representatives experienced little difficulty in convincing the Council that these bands formed on Bulgarian soil and that their machinations were tolerated by the Bulgarian authorities. The pretense that the movement represents the so-called na-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

DJEMAL PASHA ASSASSINATED

TIFLIS, Republic of Georgia, July 25 (By The Associated Press)—Djemal Pasha, one-time Minister of Marine in the Turkish Unionist Government and later chief of staff of the Afghan Army, has been assassinated here.

Two Armenians are charged with the crime.

Djemal Pasha was one of the three Turkish officials who were the leaders of the Turkish Government during the war. With his associates, Enver Pasha and Taalat Bey, he was tried by a Turkish court-martial at Constantinople in July, 1919, and condemned. With Enver and Taalat, however, he had fled from Turkey several months before, just prior to the armistice. The court-martial which condemned them was instituted to undertake prosecutions under the new régime for the purpose of clearing the Turkish people as a whole from blame for joining in the war and for the Armenian, Greek and Syrian massacres and deportations.

Lord Newton Attacks British Smoke Nuisance

By The Associated Press

London, July 25

LORD NEWTON, speaking in the House of Lords yesterday, declared England and Scotland were the dirtiest countries in Europe. His reference was not to the habits of the people but to the practically unrestricted use of soft coal in factories and for domestic fires.

Lord Newton quoted statistics to show that 300 tons of soot fall every year on each square mile of London, which was enough to build a pyramid four times as high as the famous clock tower over the Houses of Parliament.

Conditions in some provincial cities, he declared, were much worse. He said it was estimated that the smoke in Manchester caused an extra expenditure of £50,000 annually for washing men's collars.

THOUGH DEFEATED, BULGARIA IS FAR FROM RUINATION

Mr. Gibbons Says There Is Rapid Development of Industry Going on Throughout the Country

This is the twenty-sixth of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph. D., on the situation in Asia Minor and Europe. In this article Mr. Gibbons, writing from Sofia, tells of an interview with King Boris, who, he says, has been called Bulgaria's only moral asset.

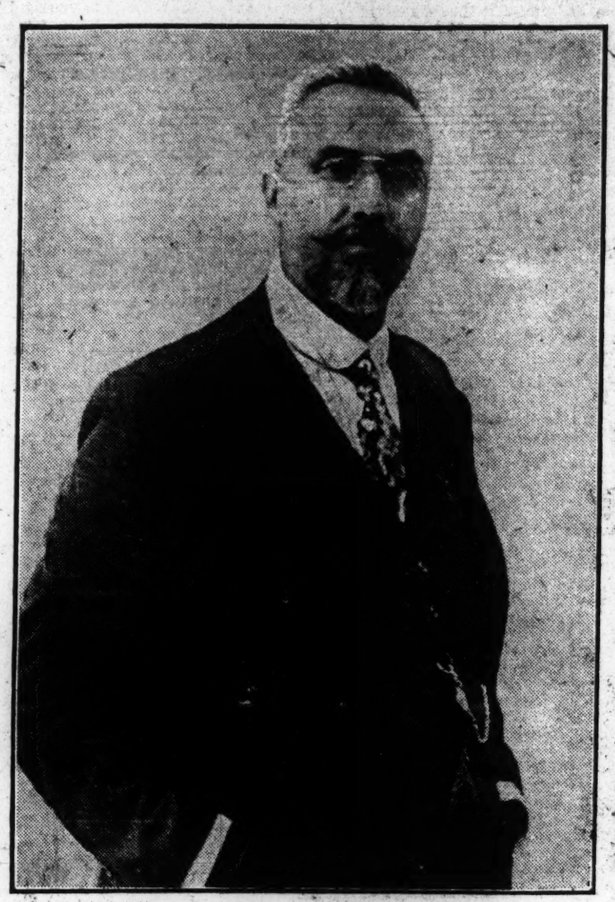
By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph. D.

SOFIA, June 5—King Boris received me at the royal palace today with a simplicity and absence of form that is significant of the changed position of the monarchical institution everywhere in Europe. But this particular King comes by his democratic manners naturally, as he is the great-grandson of Louis Philippe of France who used to go around Paris in the simplest of clothes, carrying a bulging umbrella. I wish I could give some idea of my conversation with this young man, still in his twenties, who is sitting with remarkable success on one of the shakiest thrones of Europe. But he said that he could not talk freely if I were interviewing him, and that he trusted me to refrain from quoting him, even indirectly, except on the subject of Bulgaria's hopes of material prosperity, based on present productive activity, manifest latent wealth, and the precious asset of an industrious population.

King Boris is endeavoring to pilot his country through troubled waters, and all who know him realize that he is bringing to the task intelligence and enthusiasm and a sense of complete devotion and self-sacrifice. He inspires confidence. An American recently said that King Boris was his country's only moral asset. A minister plenipotentiary, at the Foreign Office, told me that the King was "the hope of a baffled people, who do not see their future clearly."

The sovereign of Bulgaria has an

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)



Photograph by Keystone View Company

Signor Bonomi

On the Failure of Vittorio Orlando to Form a Cabinet, Signor Bonomi, Who Has Already Held the Office of Prime Minister, Just a Year Ago, Was Sent for by King Victor Emmanuel. He Has Accepted the Invitation, and Is Now Selecting Colleagues to Form the New Ministry

PREMIER-SEEKING CONTINUES IN ITALY

Vittorio Orlando Fails and King Sends for Signor Bonomi—Attitude of Fascisti

By Special Cable

ROME, July 25—Vittorio Orlando, having failed to form a cabinet, suggested to King Victor Emmanuel that Signor Bonomi might succeed where he had failed. It appears that Signor Bonomi is willing to exclude the Extreme Right from his ministry; therefore he has the full support of the popular party which will enable him to succeed.

He has accepted the invitation to form a cabinet and is now engaged in selecting his colleagues.

If Signor Bonomi succeeds, the Fascisti would possibly increase their violence, but the problem must be faced and the sooner the better for Italy's welfare. Signor Orlando's failure shows that no government which includes the extreme Right is possible at the moment, the popular party insists that the restoration of order is impossible while the ministers allow the members of their own party to commit disorders. If Signor Bonomi fails it is possible that Signor Orlando will be requested to make another effort.

BAVARIA REFUSES TO BOW TO BERLIN

Workers May Endeavor to Break Down the Resistance of the Munich Government

By Special Cable

BERLIN, July 25—The reparations question has today given place in public interest here to the conflict which has arisen between Bavaria and the central Government over the defence of republic legislation. Rumors are circulating here and doubtless abroad concerning Bavaria's alleged intention to seperate from the rest of Germany or alternately the central government's intention to march Prussian military forces against Munich, but they may be disregarded.

The separatist movement in Bavaria, which at one time was fairly strong, has now entirely vanished. On the other hand, the position of the central government has so strengthened that Berlin can afford to display patience and act in the present conflict with Munich. Instead, therefore, of spectacular military coups or punitive operations on the part of the central government the present dispute is likely to be limited to newspaper duels and diplomatic exchanges between Munich and Berlin.

The danger of disturbances in Bavaria itself of course exists, for the Socialists and labor unions are furious at the Bavarian Government's refusal to put into force the recently passed Defense of the Republic measure, and threaten "to come out into the street" and give the Munich capitalist government a lesson.

The circumstances leading to the present conflict are not obscure. Bavaria is notoriously the home of monarchist intrigues and plots, and more legitimately the center of genuine monarchist ideals. While public opinion there condemned Dr. Walter Rathenau's assassination, there was no disposition shown to approve the drastic bill at once introduced into the Reichstag for defense of the Republic, which had eventually to be carried in the face of violent opposition from Bavarian deputies.

The crisis became acute when the Bavarian Government had to discuss whether it should now apply the measure to Bavaria. A decision in the negative has now been taken in flagrant violation of the German Constitution. The Bavarian Government endeavors to sugar its refusal by a promise to adopt other measures to safeguard the Republic, but such promise is not likely to deceive either the central government or the German working class.

The danger of the situation is that the workers may endeavor to break down the resistance of the Bavarian Government. They already talk of an economic boycott of Bavaria, including a refusal to handle her coal. The industrial north of Bavaria to is against the Bavarian Government and yesterday 21 burgomasters, representing industrial centers, passed a strong resolution denouncing any effort to break away from Germany and calling on the Bavarian Government to bow to the decision of the Reichstag in the matter of the defence of the republic.

Today's Berlin newspapers, notably the Socialist press, denounce Bavaria with vigorous language and summon the Central Government to stand no nonsense from "the reactionary south."

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RAIL LABOR BOARD POWER IS UPHELD BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Harding Also Proposes to Take Further Action Unless Operators Can Mine Coal

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 25—There can be no settlement of the railroad shopmen strike, which does not recognize the power of the United States Railroad Labor Board, which has been authorized by Congress. This was officially announced this afternoon at the White House. It was also announced that unless the coal mine operators, whose employees have struck, are able to produce coal, further steps to attain this purpose, will be taken by the Government.

It was officially declared at the White House that the President is determined that neither the railroad executives nor the striking union workers shall ignore the Railway Labor Board in their settlements. The whole railway strike hinges on recognition of the labor board as the agent of the Government, in the view of President Harding.

The mails are not being seriously interfered with in any part of the country, it was said. Such a report was made today at the meeting of the President's Cabinet by Hubert Work, Postmaster-General. Practically the entire cabinet session was devoted to a discussion of the industrial troubles.

Will Appoint Coal Commission

President Harding is known to hold the view that every resource of the Government should be exercised to prevent profiteering in coal during the present emergency. The Government was represented as being not unmindful of the seriousness of the rail-coal situation. It is devoting most of its time to meeting the situation.

There is no effort on the part of the Government, it was stated at the White House, to force men to work in the coal mines. The Government is doing all it can to provide protection for those who care to work. If it is shown that men do not care to work on that basis, other efforts must be made to restore operations, it was intimated officially.

In a recent communication to the Governor of Pennsylvania, President Harding said that a coal commission ultimately would be appointed by him. The executive reiterated this position today. He was represented as saying that such a commission would not be appointed this week, but that it would come in "due time."

It was indicated that the commission would investigate conditions in the coal industry, which make it unsound economically, such as working only a fourth of the year and requiring wages high enough to support the entire year.

Such a situation in the bituminous coal fields is costing consumers many millions of dollars annually in coal bills. In short, there are 150,000 too many miners and a third too many mines being operated.

Minimum Coal Mine Wage

The President, it was learned, has recommended for consideration a plan to establish a minimum wage in the mines, based on the American standard of living. Operators would be requested to furnish employment approximately 280 days a year, and for each day less than that they would be required to pay a bonus to their help. In this way the high cost mines would be forced out of business by competition.

The President also was represented as having recommended to mine operators and miners that a system of storage for coal be perfected, to insure an even supply throughout the year. This proposal will be among the matters considered by the proposed coal commission, and is not considered as a part of a settlement of the present controversy. The plan has not met with favor among either operators or miners, it was said at the White House.

Within 48 hours the Government's

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

WETS EXPECT LABOR TO GET VOTING ORDER AGAINST PROHIBITION

Three Elements in Massachusetts Combine to Prevent Adoption of State Enforcement Code at Referendum in November

MEN OF FINANCIAL STANDING BACK LIBERTY LEAGUE IN WET CAMPAIGN

Candidates in Race for United States Senate Divided on Issue—Majority of State Delegation in National House Leans to Dry Cause

In an effort to arouse right-thinking citizens from a false sense of security in regard to prohibition, The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series of articles which reveal that the liquor interests have organized and are conducting a well-planned campaign to modify the Volstead Act and repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. The procedure to be followed includes: 1. Maintenance of a force of lobbyists. 2. Steady propaganda through the press to the effect that the Volstead law is breaking down and that prohibition is a failure. 3. Careful selection of candidates for public offices with the intent of obtaining a working force made up from all parties and hostile to prohibition and aiming at control of the next House of Representatives in Washington. 4. An effort to bring political pressure to bear on amenable officeholders of whatever rank to the end that the interests of liquor may be served.

Election of candidates pledged to a "beer and light wine" platform in the hope that enough members of Congress can be induced to withhold appropriations for the enforcement of prohibition and thus virtually nullify the law, is the aim of the Massachusetts wet forces, as it is nationally in the campaign to overturn the prohibition law. They recognize the practical impossibility of immediately repealing the Volstead law. Also, as a part of the drive to vitiate the benefits gained by the dry law, the wets aim to discredit the work of prohibition enforcement officials and to defeat in referendum the state enforcement code.

In the coming primaries and election Massachusetts, so far as the prohibition issue is concerned, stands as a pivotal state. Therefore, to the end that they may, by any means that come to hand, gain an apparent victory at the polls, the wet interests are planning to spend money, time and their peculiar brand of talent. To the end that there may be no verdict which will in any way negative the acknowledged benefits already come from prohibition, the dry forces are prepared to contest on the basis of proved arguments.

Attack Centered on Enforcement

The issue which the wet forces are raising in the majority of states is between candidates. It finds form in commitments to a "modification platform" as against candidates who stand for the Eighteenth Amendment and the efficient application of the enforcement law. The wets are making the same campaign in Massachusetts. But beyond that they are planning to concentrate on bringing a popular verdict against the state law harmonizing local enforcement of prohibition with that of the Nation.

Due to a movement led by Charles S. Rackemann, president of the Constitutional Liberty League and a Boston lawyer; Louis A. Coolidge of the United Shoe Machinery Company, Judge Allan G. Buttrick, corporation lawyer and counsel for the league, the state enforcement code, signed by Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, has been held up for referendum. It will go on the ballot in November in third place among the several referenda, and the voters of Massachusetts will be asked to decide whether or not their State shall uphold the law of the United States.

Backers of Referendum

The signers of the original petition for referendum, and the leaders in the attack on prohibition through the leadership of the Constitutional Liberty League are: Mr. Rackemann, Milton; Mr. Coolidge, Milton; Francis R. Bangs, Boston, former treasurer of the Republican State Committee; Irvin McD. Garfield, Boston; Dr. Charles M. Greene, Boston; Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck, Boston; Dr. M. Tyrode, Boston; Dr. William W. Conant, Boston; Rufus Dodge, former mayor of Worcester; William E. Gilbert, Springfield, president of the Union Trust Company; James J. Phelan, Boston; James Ford Rhodes, Henry Abrahams, and Martin T. Joyce.

Combining its campaign against the state code with propaganda for "beer and light wine" candidates, the Constitutional Liberty League will lead the fight. They plan to make their appeal through newspaper advertisements and press publicity. They will use billboards and the foreign language press.

They are exerting efforts to place articles deprecating prohibition with reputable magazines. They will make appeal from the platform through a corps of speakers. Already the headquarters of the league in the Little Building is a busy center for the dissemination of propaganda.

Help From National Organization

To finance the projected campaign the league will depend on memberships and contributions. It is assumed that, in collecting and accepting the latter, the state law requiring that contributors' names be recorded on the books of the organization will be observed. In their work they will be assisted by propagandists of the National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, as well as by pamphlet matter got out by this association.

The league also expects the cooperation of the Liberal Alliance.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

SENATOR WARNS RUIN THREATENS 18TH AMENDMENT

Mr. Willis Declares Too Much Confidence by Drys Will Give Wets Victory

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 25 — Warning that the campaign for beer and light wines will succeed in destroying the Eighteenth Amendment unless the law abiding people in the United States are aroused to the seriousness of the situation, Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio, author of the Willis-Campbell anti-beer bill, declared today there can no longer be a middle ground on the prohibition issue.

"The time is at hand," Senator Willis warned, "when the people will demand to know whether their representative in Congress is wet or dry. He must either be all wet or all dry. There can be no middle course, no vote dodging or side-stepping as in the past.

"This Union cannot endure half wet and half dry. The people must know who are the friends of prohibition and who are its foes. The politician who can vote wet or dry just as expediency demands, some day is going to wake up and find himself without a "job."

In the opinion of Mr. Willis, who is in close touch with public sentiment on the prohibition issue, the Volstead law is passing through its most critical period.

"If the wets stage a come-back this year or in the near future, nobody but the prohibitionists will be to blame," he declared. "There is an unmistakable attitude of over-confidence on the part of the friends of prohibition. Either they must be aroused from the their present state of lethargy or suffer defeats in the coming elections."

Senator Willis pointed out that the prohibition supporters, having secured

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

BRITISH LOWER HOUSE FAVORS CATTLE EMBARGO REMOVAL

House of Commons to Honor Promise Given Canada—Large Majority Vote for Resolution

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 25—The House of Commons from a purely debating standpoint was at its best yesterday when it threshed out the question of removing the embargo on the importation of Canadian cattle and decided to do so by 247 votes to 171. This has a significance for the United States, for apparently one strong reason influencing Canada in its demand for lifting the embargo was the hope of using it as an argument to persuade her great neighbor south of the border to lower her tariff wall.

Yesterday's vote may not be the end of the matter. A bill to give effect to the above decision must be carried through Parliament in the autumn session. The embargo supporters have fought with extraordinary vigor against yesterday's policy, contesting every inch of the ground, and they may not yield without another struggle, but after yesterday it seems the embargo is doomed. Yesterday's battle in the House of Commons raged chiefly between, on the one hand, a small but convinced section of agriculturists, who partly feared for the health of Great Britain's world famous herds if Canadian cattle were allowed freely into the country, and partly feared for the prosperity of the small farmer, and the non-agriculturists on the other hand, who took their stand without qualification on the necessity of redeeming the pledge to remove the embargo given to Canada by Lord Ernle during the Imperial Conference of 1917.

Floating in the atmosphere of the debate were familiar and unfamiliar battle cries. "Injustice to Ireland"—this if the embargo is lifted; "invasion of England by the meat trust"—ditto—while, hardly mentioned but strongly influencing the debate, was the issue of free trade or protection. Small wonder that the government took the "whips" off and left the House of Commons free to give an unfettered vote, so that Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Winston Churchill, H. H. Asquith and Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, were found voting in one lobby for the removal of the embargo, while Austen Chamberlain, Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, Minister for Agriculture, Stephen Baldwin, President of the Board of Trade, and Lord Robert Cecil were found voting for its retention.

Parties were completely divided and even families did not agree, for Neville Chamberlain was found in the opposite lobby from Austen Chamberlain. The honors of the debate at first lay with the embargo supporters, but in the end it was clear that the anti-embargoists carried the heavy guns. At the same time there had clearly been a considerable misunderstanding. Was there a pledge to Canada? Yes, said half the house, no, said the remainder.

The fact was that the words used by Lord Ernle, then president of the Board of Agriculture, were a clear pledge in the ordinary acceptation of the English language, but it was a pledge given very casually and evidently without a clear realization of its implications. On this score, therefore, the British supporters of the embargo had a genuine grievance. On the other hand, their efforts to raise the bogey of the danger of disease to famous English herds through the importation of Canadian stock fell to the ground in the face of the clearly-proved freedom of Canadian herds for the past 20 years from the trouble feared, whereas in the past 15 years there had been six serious outbreaks among Irish cattle, which come freely into Great Britain, without any very serious results to British cattle. What, however, carried the day was the pledge, casually given as it was, and the determination of the British House of Commons to honor a promise given to a great Dominion.

RAIL LABOR BOARD AGREES TO RECOGNIZE NEW UNIONS

Organizations Will Be Sanctioned Provided They Represent Majority of Workers Employed

CHICAGO, July 25 (By The Associated Press)—New railroad labor unions proposed by the carriers will be recognized by the Railroad Labor Board whenever they come before that body with a dispute, providing they can prove that their membership contains a majority of the men then at work on the roads affected, board members said today.

At the Labor Board it was said that more than a score of telegrams from workmen who represented themselves as sponsors of the new unions had been received, asking what attitude the Labor Board would take.

L. F. Loree, chairman of the eastern group of carriers, recently announced that the roads in his territory would form new unions, and was understood to have called a meeting of eastern railroad presidents today to discuss the plans.

Board members explained that under the Transportation Act they had no alternative in the matter. The act, it was explained, provides nothing which would justify the board in taking any action toward recognition until the unions in question officially appeared before the board in a plea for settlement of a dispute between them and the carriers.

The board then would investigate to ascertain whether the labor organizations appearing were properly organized and representative. The term "representative" was defined as meaning that the organization appearing was made up of a majority of the workers of its class then at work on the road implicated, regardless of how many men normally are employed or have been employed.

SWISS MAKE OFFER TO LABOR OFFICE

By Special Cable

ZURICH, July 25—The present rooms of the International Labor office in Geneva are becoming more and more insufficient. Rumors are current that the Labor Office had intended to remove its headquarters into another foreign city, from which favorable offers had been made.

The Christian Science Monitor is informed on reliable authority that in order to avoid this possibility the Swiss Federal Council has offered the Labor Office extensive property at Secheron, near the Secretariat of the League of Nations. If the offer is accepted, the next assembly of the League will have to decide about the credits for the new edifice to be built at Secheron.

RAIL LABOR BOARD POWER IS UPHELD BY THE PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

plan for distributing the available supply of coal to railroads and essential industries will be in operation. Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, announced today that the producing operators, who met him yesterday, are returning to their respective fields to obtain the co-operation of all producing mines, and should their pledges be not received immediately, the presidential coal committee immediately will appoint district committees to handle the situation. Undoubtedly these assurances will be forthcoming as the operators present at the conference were representative men.

One of the first steps to be taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission will be to refuse to allocate cars or locomotives to operators, who are "trying to rob the public by charging unreasonably high prices," it is said. In Western Kentucky, some operators were said to be charging $13.50 a ton for coal today. Mr. Hoover said they would have to come down to a reasonable level, or no cars would be allowed to go to them.

Government to Protect Public

Priority orders will be issued forthwith to coal for needy railroads, it was explained and if necessary, Mr. Hoover said, coal contracted for by other industries will be seized, as the present is a national emergency and the Government must protect the general public by directing the coal to where it will do the most public good.

Asked what the next step of the Government would be toward settling the coal strike, Secretary Hoover said:

"The Government has exhausted its reserves. We have offered them arbitration and they have refused. No immediate steps are contemplated."

When asked whether cars would be allocated to the grain districts shortly, Mr. Hoover said that need was not pressing. He emphasized the need of supplying the railroads with adequate fuel, for unless they are supplied nothing can be transported. The purpose of the plan is to go one step at a time; that is, meet the need as it arises. After the railroad need has been met, other essential industries will be given attention. New England and the northwest will then be looked after, as these sections are said to be fast approaching coal "pinches."

Mr. Hoover said he was not prepared to say whether coal in any appreciable quantity could be expected from union mines. He said the union mine operators gave assurances they would be able to relieve the situation, but this has to be shown. The distribution plan will apply to all coal produced, whether in union or non-union mines, as long as the emergency exists, he said.

Committee to Supervise

The coal operators will continue to sell their coal as they are at present, but when they are handed an order to supply some essential industry it will be up to the operator to furnish this coal, though he might have to abrogate an existing order from some other concern less essential. The presidential coal committee will consist of representatives of the Department of Commerce, the Interstate Commerce Commission, Department of Justice and Department of Labor. This committee will have general supervision of the measures to be taken. There will be an administrative committee, comprising representatives of the presidential committee, with the operators, representatives of the railways, and where necessary, representatives of the larger consuming groups. The presidential committee will establish representatives in each coal producing district.

This presidential committee also will appoint a committee of operators in each district to be nominated by district operators, association or independent operators, but in case of failure of the operators to take such action the presidential committee will designate the personnel of such committees.

The powers of the presidential committee center in the transportation act of 1920 which authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to allocate cars and railroad equipment in times of emergency and the general outline has been approved by Harry M. Daugherty, attorney general, as being entirely legal.

Some concessions have been granted the recalcitrant group of western Kentucky which refused to agree on the "fair-price" of $3.50 a ton set by Mr. Hoover last June. Confronted with the possibilty of having their car supply cut off, they agreed to the proposition. They will be given an opportunity to appeal their case to the presidential committee to vary the price set by Mr. Hoover, to allow for such additional cost of production as they claim Mr. Hoover did not take into consideration.

WASHINGTON, July 25—Creation of a federal coal commission of three members, appointed by the President to investigate the coal industry and recommend legislation to Congress was proposed in a resolution introduced today by William E. Borah of Idaho, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee.

Recommendations would be required from the Commission "on the advisability or necessity of nationalizing the coal industry" and "the feasibility or necessity of governmental regulation and control of the coal industry."

Other points on which recommendations are called for in the bill, include:

"Standardizing the mines upon the basis of their productive capacity and regarding the closing down of mines which by reason of their natural limitations fall below the standard.

"Standardizing the cost of living for mine workers and the living conditions wh ch must be supplied or afforded in order to surround the workmen with reasonable comforts, recognizing the psychological effect of sulh surroundings in respect to their efficiency,

"Standardizing a basis of arriving at the overhead cost of producing the coal and delivering it at the door of the consumer, recognizing in this compilation that the standardized cost of living to the miners must be the first and irreducible item of expense."

A report from the commission, to be known as the United States Coal Commission, would be required within nine months. Its finding would be made public only through reports to Congress.

Mr. Borah proposed that one of the commission members be appointed from a list of nominees by the National Coal Association, another from a similar list from the United Mine Workers, and the third, representing the public, to be appointed by the President, and "in no wise interested in a business way with the coal industry." Members of Congress would be barred from appointment.

Proposals for a federal fact-finding body to investigate the coal industry have been frequent since the beginning of trouble in the coal fields. Such a step has been favored by organizations of mine operators in the bituminous and anthracite sections of the industry, and emphasized as desirable by the miners' union leaders.

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Railroads and Industries Must Suspend Operations if Coal Strike Continues

CHICAGO, July 25 (By The Associated Press)—The railroad strike, combined with the coal strike, was being brought home to the public today through the announcements of leaders in several industries that unless a speedy settlement was reached, closing of the plants with resulting unemployment, rationing of fuel and food supplies, and a breaking down of public utilities service would result.

Steel plants, especially in the east, will be closed on a wholesale scale if present conditions continue until August, according to the head of a large steel corporation. Industrial coal was said to be unobtainable at any price in New York. In Chicago increases from $5.25 to $15.25 a ton in coal prices were announced. A shortage of coal cars in bituminous fields has caused an appreciable decline in production.

The close membership which the strikes were assuming was seen in the statement of H. B. Trumbower of the Wisconsin Railroad Commission that if the coal strike lasted an additional two weeks rail transportation in that state would be at a standstill.

Armed Guards Opposed

Official Washington still maintained silence on the rail situation, but it was confidently expected that President Harding would begin action to end the shopmen's strike during the week. In some quarters it was believed that the next move might come through the Railroad Labor Board. It was pointed out that the board has power to grant full recognition to the new shopmen's unions, which 40 eastern railroads, under the leadership of L. L. Loree, eastern regional chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, contemplate forming.

Further spread of the walkout was considered unlikely since the announcement that 10,000 members of the Station Agents Union would remain at work, made by W. J. Noone, head of the union, after a conference with W. L. Menimen, Labor member of the Rail Labor Board. However, members of the local union of firemen at Evansville, Ind., yesterday adopted resolutions recommending a strike unless armed guards were removed from the entire Louisville & Nashville system.

Sugar Being Rationed

Existing embargoes on freight have caused a shortage of commodities in several cities and lack of transportation has reduced the supply in a few lines. In Chicago a leading chain grocery firm yesterday announced that the sale of sugar would be limited to ten pounds to a customer. Similar action previously had been taken in several small towns.

Curtailment of train service continued, the Pere Marquette announcing that the "resort special" from Chicago to Detroit would be placed on a tri-weekly basis and 13 other trains suspended.

At Chicago the Grand Trunk line canceled two trains between Chicago and Detroit and two between Chicago and Harvey, and the Chicago & Northwestern annulled two trains between Chicago and Milwaukee.

Six trains were canceled by the Soo line, Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads at St. Paul.

In North Dakota train service on several divisions was placed on a tri-weekly basis. Motor trucks would be used to carry mail on off-days, it was announced.

Disorders took a new turn when seven men were arrested in Philadelphia, charged with spreading among the workers at the Baldwin Locomotive shops literature demanding that the workers refuse to work on railroad equipment.

No Separate Peace With B. & O. Declares Rail Strike Leader

BALTIMORE, July 25—The conference here today between the management of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad system and representatives of its striking shop crafts, while permitted by the national organizations involved, will not result in any separate agreement or separate settlement of the strike on the Baltimore & Ohio, according to J. N. Davis, the national union official, who is directing the shopmen's strike in the Baltimore district.

Mr. Davis said he was positive that if the national officials requested the system representatives of the Baltimore & Ohio strikers not to attend the conference they would stay away.

"Inasmuch as the Baltimore & Ohio officials have asked for it, I presume they did not wish to be discourteous in denying it," he said.

"A separate agreement with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad would be an admission of weakness of the position taken by the shopmen in this strike, which is out of the question and not to be thought of," Mr. Davis added.

The position of the company, it was said at the executive offices, had been set forth in circulars addressed to employees by the president, Daniel Willard and the vice-president, Mr. Galloway.

Mr. Willard declared that "there are no matters in controversy between the Baltimore & Ohio Company that cannot, in my opinion, be settled and settled promptly, by a conference called for that purpose."

Political Action Planned by Pennsylvania Strikers

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 25—The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor today issued a call for a preliminary conference here Aug. 2, to consider action relative to constitutional rights, which the call alleged have been abridged in this State during the coal and rail strikes.

"Political action, relative to candidates for public office, who either condone such methods or are indifferent to them, will also be outlined," the call said.

"The stage is being set for a repetition, in an even more vicious form," the call stated, "of the reign of terror, replete with attacks upon men, women and children, that characterized the steel strike. Free speech and free assemblage, the only means by which organized Labor can continue to exercise its control over its membership, have been abridged by the action of Governor Sproul in the newly organized communities."

The call, which also denounced methods used by the state police, is signed by James H. Maurer, president, and James R. Kelley, secretary of the state federation.

Signal Men Will Not Strike Pending Further Conferences

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 25—A definite announcement has been made by officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Signal Men of America, that they have decided to withhold a strike order pending further conferences with representatives of the railroads. The brotherhood is composed of 7000 men.

This decision not to strike immediately was reached by 60 union representatives, after a two day conference at the Hotel Commodore. The railroad situation was thoroughly discussed before the announcement was made. The railway signal men, it was explained after the meeting, are working under a five cent an hour wage cut ordered by the Railroad Labor Board, which became effective July 1. The officials of the brotherhood are striving to have this wage cut modified or cancelled.

NEW YORK, July 25—The use of shipyard machine shops for repairing the rolling stock of the railroads in the United States is the latest development in the strike of the shopmen. Some repair contracts are reported already to have been let and a general survey of shipyard plants is being made according to R. H. M. Robinson, president of the Merchants Shipbuilding Corporation of Chester, Pa.

The shipyards of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N.J., the Todd yards in Brooklyn and yards at Cleveland, O., Norfolk, Va., and Chicago were mentioned by Mr. Robinson as capable of use by the railroads.

PLAN TO IMPROVE LAURENTIAN ROADS

MONTREAL, July 20 (Special Correspondence)—The campaign to improve the highways in the Laurentian Mountains, north of Montreal, and make them as approachable for tourists as the Adirondacks of New York State, has made steady progress of late, and has enlisted the support of many prominent people. The Automobile Club of Canada for years urged the construction of the Montreal-St. Agathe highway which is now well on the way to completion. It is sought to improve the roads on what is known as the Laurentian Mountains circular tour, which runs from Montreal to Lachute, Brownsburg, Lost River, Lake View, Arundel, St. Jovite, St. Faustin, St. Agathe, and thence over the St. Agathe highway back to Montreal.

It is felt that if the mountains can be made easily accessible to motorists, they will attract large numbers of tourists from the United Saes. Lack of good hotel accommodation is one of the chief drawbacks to the popularity of the Laurentians for tourists, but it is felt by those who have studied the question that once improved highways are built the hotels will quickly follow, and in fact already some new hotels are being built in the district and others are projected.

CANADA'S ELECTRIC INVESTMENT GROWS

MONTREAL, July 13 (Special Correspondence) — The hydro-electric reports recently published by the Department of the Interior show that, in spite of general conditions of depression throughout the country, over 300,000 horsepower was added within 12 months.

It is estimated that at the present time there is invested in hydro-electric plant and systems engaged in the production and distribution of electrical energy over $437,000,000. This investment represents a horsepower of 2,013,000, generated in 282 central stations. Of this amount the pulp and paper industry used over 160,000 horsepower, in addition to the 475,000 horsepower generated directly by the pulp and paper companies.

CHICAGO RAILWAYS TO EFFECT CONSOLIDATION OF TERMINALS

"One Building For All" Program of 17 Lines Viewed as Big Step Forward by City Planning Boards

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 22—The plan to consolidate Chicago's passenger railway terminals into three huge central stations was advanced measurably when a joint committee, representing 17 roads now terminating at three stations in the downtown section undertook to get together on a "one building for all" program.

Their action follows closely the start of work by the Illinois Central Railroad on a gigantic reconstruction project. This railroad's program includes construction of a new passenger depot, improvement of tracks in Chicago, complete electrification of all trains in the city, provision for freight terminals adjacent to the South Water Street double-deck-street project, and several minor improvements. Contracts for the major projects now are being let, and some of the preliminary work on tracks and right of way also is being done. The road's facilities are being enlarged both to take care of the future increase in business, and to provide as well for railways which it is hoped will become tenants in the terminal.

Consider Joint Action

The 17 lines entering the La Salle, Grand Central and Polk Street stations have formed a committee to work out a solution of their joint terminal problems. With an eye to the future they have in view, at present, a single terminal. The cooperative step they have taken is viewed as a big move toward accomplishment of the general plan of the Chicago Railway Terminal Commission, which hopes to be able to induce them to utilize one of three properties now included in its general terminal plan.

The Chicago Railway Terminal Commission is working in conjunction with the Chicago Plan Commission, in fact it has been assigned by the planners the task of solving the terminal situation. The railway commission was appointed on authorization of the city council, as was the Zoning Commission of Chicago, which is developing another phase of city planning.

No Rental Problem Exists

The program of the terminal commission calls for "lumping" as many of the south and eastern lines as possible in the new Illinois Central station. "There is no chance for any railroad to be charged high rentals at the new Illinois central terminal," Mr. Noonan told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The terms are fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission."

It is the plan of the Terminal Commission to induce the following roads to enter this station, if possible: The Illinois Central, Michigan Central and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, which now enter the station; the eight roads entering the Dearborn or Polk stations, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago & Erie, Chicago & Western Indiana, Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, Grand Trunk, and the Wabash; the five lines entering the Grand Central station, the Baltimore & Ohio, Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal, Chicago Great Western, Pere Marquette, and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Marie; and the four lines at the LaSalle station, the Chicago, Indiana & Southern, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis.

This would mean 20 lines for one station. The Northwestern station, a very modern type of terminal, is down in the plan to remain as it is, and no other lines are being urged to go in with it. The Union station, under construction, will be expected to take care of lines now coming into the city from the west, five in all: Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago. Some of the group of 17, however, might prefer to use this station rather than the Illinois Central.

River Must Be Straightened

The terminal plan involves straightening the Chicago River for more than a mile at a heavy expense, since many bridges would have to come up, and an entire new channel would have to be made. However, this would open for traffic four new streets from the south, and also would afford a large area which could be turned over for commercial use, many times offsetting the cost.

The joint committee, after going over this project, is said to be favorably impressed with its possibilities. The railways own all the abutting property along the river where changes are proposed, and this would make much easier the task of straightening the stream.

WOMAN SECRETARY AT HAGUE

THE HAGUE, July 25—In the shipping board controversy between the United States and Norway which at present is being arbitrated by The Hague arbitration court, Miss H. K. Thompson of the bar of the District of Columbia is the first woman secretary ever nominated by any Hague arbitration court tribunal.

DOVER RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

WASHINGTON, July 25—President Harding has accepted the resignation of Elmer Dover, Tacoma, Wash., as assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of internal revenue, and customs, it was announced today at the White House.

BULGARIA RESENTS DEMAND OF ALLIES FOR SUMS NOW DUE

(Continued from Page 1)

tional agitation by persecuted Bulgarian inhabitants in Serbian Macedonia having broken down in the face of proof that the bands were formed and equipped in Bulgaria and protected on their return, the Bulgarians then attempted to condole their activities.

With a naivety at once amusing and instructive, the life of these marauding gangs of terrorists was represented as an "idyllic" existence, with which Mr. Stambouliski was loath to interfere. In the end the Serbians secured an important ruling of the Council that the comitadji bands were organized on Bulgarian territory.

As to Bulgaria's attempt to intervene on behalf of the alleged Bulgarian minorities in Serbian Macedonia this fell through, firstly, on technical grounds for the Bulgarian Government possesses no legal rights in this respect, while, on the other hand, the Serbian representatives, plunging boldly into a welter of historic controversy, made good their claim that the Slavs of Macedonia are Serbians and not Bulgarians.

The entire discussion proved a considerable victory for the Serbians and the decisions reached should contribute effectively to the regulation if not the settlement of the vexed Macedonian question.

The examination of the Palestinian and Syrian mandates was noteworthy notably for the exhibition of Italy's concern for her economic interests but principally for the demonstration of increasing political influence exercised by the Roman Catholic church. For long Italy remained content with the privileges acquired under the old tripartite agreement according to which the territory stretched from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gudf and the Black Sea and the Red Sea would be divided up into spheres of influence. But thanks almost entirely to Franco-Italian support of the Kemalists Italy's shares of the plunder has been rendered problematical while that due France and Great Britain has been largely assured by mandates. Hence Italy now desires to jettison the tripartite agreement.

Hopes of an Agreement

During the recent conversations between Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Schanzer, Great Britain made numerous consessions mainly concerning schools, religious communities, outlets for labor, economic concessions and trading facilities. Similar consideration is now demanded by Italy from France and while our Gallic friends are rather more jealous of their political and economic monopolies than Great Britain there are hopes of an agrement at the September meeting of the council.

Wrangles of this description may be left to the principals engaged, though anything calculated to delay ratification of the mandates is to be deplored. The political struggle which is proceeding under the cloak of religion is, however, rather serious. Here the conflict rages round Article 14 of the Palestinian mandate, which provides for the custody of holy places. If Franco-Italian anxiety in this connection were dictated by a sincere desire ot protect Christianity in the Orient it would take on a certain element of justification. But since these two powers are reluctant to safeguard the lives and property of Ottoman Christians against the merciless persecution of the Kemalists the pretense rings hollow. One must therefore look farther afield for an explanation of their anxiety.

The thirst after political prestige undoubtedly counts for much, but beneath it all lies an obvious desire to play up to the Vatican. The situation is not without its humor. Both France and Italy resolutely fought the Roman Church prior to the armistice, yet they now appear more Roman Catholic than the Pope, for Cardinal Gasparri has indicated satisfaction with the amendments proposed by the British Government.

These discussions displayed two Latin nations, firstly, as seeking to outdo one another in fighting the Vatican's battles and, secondly, competing between themselves for the position of champion of the church in the Orient. One imagines that the holy places would be equally safe in the hands of Orthodox or Protestant churches but perhaps nothing can outdo the zeal of former Roman Catholic agnostics for a creed which they hold in titular respect when there are any material advantages at stake.

Custody of Holy Places

Nevertheless the litigants will probably have to rest content with the British proposal to appoint a mixed commission to consider questions relating to the custody of holy places. France and Italy are now intriguing to secure the chairmanship of that body and there are suggestions to make it a permanent institution. In addition to Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium, Spain and Brazil may be represented. Thus while Greeks and Armenians are being left to perish in thousands there is some hope that the guardianship of the holy places will engage the serious attention of the Christian powers of Europe and South America. One can only wonder what the Chinese delegates thought of it all.

For the rest I think the League has done something to justify its existence during this meeting. It is in many respects regrettable that it relapsed at times into secret diplomacy because some of the intrigues of continental states could never have withstood the light of publicity. Yet it is certain that an international atmosphere pervaded the proceedings and third-rate parties throughout were able to make valuable contributions to the discussions. Thereby several thorny questions have either been settled or brought within the range of settlement, questions which, if left in the hands of the chancelleries directly interested, might well have proved insoluble.

CAMBRIA STEEL RAISES WAGES

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 25—Cambria Steel, the big Midvale Steel subsidiary, has advanced wages 14 per cent, effective Aug. 1. The increase does not apply to the mining department.

DEMURRER ARGUED TO KRAUTHOFF SUIT

This morning, before Justice Crosby in the equity session of the Supreme Judicial Court for Suffolk County, arguments were made for the plaintiffs and for the defendant Dittemore upon his demurrer to the plaintiff's bill of complaint in the suit brought by Daisy L. Krauthoff, Edwin A. Krauthoff, and William L. Post, against John V. Dittemore, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, The Christian Science Board of Directors, and the members of this Board.

William G. Thompson, for the defendant Dittemore, argued that the plaintiffs' suit is an attempted interference with or intervention in the suit by which Mr. Dittemore is contesting his removal from The Christian Science Board of Directors; that the plaintiffs have no special interest or right enabling them to maintain their suit; that their attempts to interfere with or intervene in litigation relating to the affairs of The Mother Church have been repeatedly disapproved by prior rulings of the court; and that their suit would delay the proceedings in the suit brought by Mr. Dittemore.

Mr. Krauthoff, for himself and his fellow plaintiffs, argued that they can maintain their suit because Mr. Dittemore's contention that there are two Christian Science boards of directors involves the constitution of The Mother Church, and because that is a subject as to which the members of the Church have a right to maintain a suit. He also argued that their suit is allowable because The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, is not a party to the suit brought by Mr. Dittemore, the only defendants in that suit being the individual members of The Christian Science Board of Directors; and he argued that he and his fellow plaintiffs can maintain their suit because the defendants in the other case have failed and refused to make certain contentions in that case which are proffered by the plaintiffs in this one. Justice Crosby, after asking a number of questions during the arguments, took the demurrer under advisement for a later decision.

CHICAGO BUILDING UNIONS WARNED

Outside Labor Chiefs Order Shake-Up in Council or Expulsion

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 25—International building trades presidents of the American Federation of Labor are today insisting that the Chicago Building Trades Council stick to its original arbitration agreement made more than a year ago, abide by the Landis award, and effect immediate complete reorganization, so as to win back public confidence and restore this department of the unions to the good graces and high opinion of the public here, which they say is so necessary to get results for all.

Agreement Broken

This decision to stand by the agreemen to arbitrate was reached after a thorough investigation on the part of the labor heads, and yesterday a statement was issued to the local council, setting forth the following reasons for the action:

"Chaos and confusion effecting the everyday working life of the rank and file of the trade, exists"; "union and non-union men are sharing from the same operations, side by side"; and "public opinion is extremely strong in utterance and action against the Chicago Building Trades Council."

The Council did not stick by its agreement to submit differences to Judge Landis for arbitration and abide by his decision, it is said. A majority of trades did abide by the award and have been working. The rest, together with the Council, held out.

Reorganization is now requested and set forth as necessary. It must be in such manner as will insure the Council's being composed exclusively of affiliated local unions, reorganizing the Landis way. The statement to the local council has the signatures of 13 international presidents attached favoring it, together with John Donlin, general chairman of this department of the American Federation of Labor.

Resignations Probable

Two important conferences to devise ways and means of enforcing their decision were held yesterday by the Labor chiefs.

Although the statement does not request specific resignations, it is believed that a thorough house cleaning of officers is intended. The president of the local council, Fred M. Mader, is under arrest charged with murder, and his resignation has been long expected. These resignations were not implied in the statement issued. It was indicated that the charter of the local council would be forfeited from the American Federation of Labor, unless an entire reorganization takes place satisfactorily to the international heads.

Notwithstanding the difficulties in the building trades, Chicago is experiencing one of the greatest periods of building activity in its experience. Some contractors are paying even more than the scale fixed by the Landis award. The law of supply and demand has kept the men busy and has attracted contract builders, union and non-union.

JAPANESE TO STUDY AMERICAN METHODS

VICTORIA, B. C., July 10 (Special Correspondence)—Headed by R. Yamashina, vice-president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, a party of 25 business leaders of Japan will arrive here early in August to commence a tour of the chief cities of the United States and South America. They will cross the Pacific on the Admiral liner President McKinley. Mr. Yamashina, who headed a commercial mission to America in 1918, and his colleagues plan to make an exhaustive study of business conditions on this continent.

THOUGH DEFEATED, BULGARIA IS FAR FROM RUINATION

(Continued from Page 1)

optimistic streak in him that will pull him through the rough years ahead if anything can. It is not the optimism of the diplomatist, wanting to talk about pleasant things, so much as of the man who knows that a nation in defeat is not necessarily "down and out," and that there is inspiration in taking count of the factors that will work for speedy rehabilitation. The international and internal political situation may be just as bad as it can be. But Bulgaria is not a country that needs to go to smash, or that can easily be ruined, no matter what burdens are laid upon the people and no matter how harsh may be the fetters forged to keep the country behind its neighbors.

Splendid Harvest

The weather has been favorable this spring, and there is a splendid harvest to look forward to. Every bit of ground in the country has been tilled, and the peasants seem to have animals enough for farm work and transportation, despite the deliveries exacted by the Treaty of Neuilly, all of which have been made. Bulgaria counts on producing this year at least 2,200,000 tons of cereals, nearly half of which will be available for export. Half the year's supply of rice is all the cereal imported by Bulgaria. Everything else is raised in the country, and crops run double the local consumption demands. Similarly, despite the head of cattle delivered to neighbors by treaty stipulation, Bulgaria has sufficient meat for all her needs, and is exporting hides, beef on the hoof, and sheep.

There is a rapid development of industry, the tendency being to work over products before exporting. Thus the milling industry is growing, and flour instead of wheat is leaving the country. Beet-sugar and not beets goes to the ports. Factories for distilling wood alcohol are being erected.

Abundant Supply of Coal

The state is the biggest owner of mines. Copper, zinc, and some iron are found in the Balkan range. But the biggest future is for coal. Bulgaria is blessed with an abundant supply of good coal, which, owing to the still predominantly agricultural character of the country, is mostly available for export, and is a precious asset in bringing money into the country. The largest state mine produces 1,000,000 tons annually, and is capable of yielding 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 of the proper development were possible. Although by the Treaty of Neuilly Bulgaria has to give 50,000 tons of coal per annum to Serbia, she still has a plentiful export supply. To become a great mining country only capital is needed. Many concessions have been granted which the concessionaries have been as yet unable to work.

A source of wealth which has as yet been scarcely tapped is the lumber of the Balkan and Rhodope ranges. This great supply of timber, which is second to none in Europe, has not been worked because of lack of means of transport. The budget for this year provides for a beginning of narrow-gauge railways, which will be gradually extended until the industry is on a paying basis. Bulgaria's coal and wood would very quickly pay the indemnities of the Treaty of Neuilly. But the Bulgarians do not want to sell out their country. They intend to keep control of these large industries as far as it is practicable to do so. However, foreign capital is needed, and the price will have to be paid in order to get it.

A king who talks enthusiastically about his country's future, and who does not dwell upon its woes or his own troubles, is a pretty good asset for any country.

WALKOUT OF 50,000 CLOSES CLOAK SHOPS

NEW YORK, July 25—Practically every worker in the cloak and suit industry in this city—50,000 in all—quietly left their jobs today in a general "stoppage" directed against the smaller manufacturing establishments or "sweatshops," said a statement issued by Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

About 800 of the larger shops included in the 2800 vacated this morning will be permitted to resume work at once, Mr. Schlesinger said, as the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association and the American Cloak and Suit Association, controlling these shops, have agreed to the workers' demand for a 44-hour week, pay for holidays, and time and a half for overtime.

RADIO ESPERANTO MAY BIND THE WORLD

TORONTO, July 13 (Special Correspondence)—Esperanto with the aid of the radio will bind the nations of the world together. Such was the opinion of the delegates of the fifteenth annual congress of the Esperanto Association of North America held here. James E. Morton expressed the belief that radio would bring home the need of a universal language to the nations of the world. "What is the use of having a method by which a speech can be made audible all over the world if the language is intelligible only to those who send the message?" he asked.

Delegates felt that, although there is not such a great need for a universal language in countries like Canada and the United States, matters are different in Austria, where 27 different languages are spoken in the area formerly belonging to the old Empire. The introduction of Esperanto into the schools of Canada was discussed.

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POINCARE PROGRAM REVEALED IN PARIS

French Premier to Insist on Full Liberty of Action if No Agreement Is Reached

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 25—From inquiries in the most authoritative quarters The Christian Science Monitor correspondent is able to set out the points of the plan which Raymond Poincaré will present to Mr. Lloyd George at the meeting in London.

1. It is understood that if there is no agreement and if no relief is forthcoming then the parties must be allowed to recover their independence and act separately in full liberty.

2. Any suggestion of cancellation of French debts toward England must not be accompanied by proposals for evacuation of the Rhineland or of the admission of Germany into the League of Nations and other conditions with which it is sought to cloud a clear issue. Cancellation would simply be regarded as a measure of compensation for the frequent sacrifices of France and as an acknowledgement that if France cannot obtain payment of her own credits she cannot acquit herself of her war debts. France is prepared to initiate this policy, which would have the effect of lightening the burden of Europe and restoring European credit by cancelling the debt of her own allies toward her.

3. The counterpart of such cancellation might be found in a proportional reduction of Germany's liability, though the French prefer the method by which the total is not touched, but annual payments are in part suspended over a period of years for the benefit of the prospective subscribers to the loan.

4. This lightening of the burden is intended to lead up to a loan. The granting of a moratorium to Germany must, therefore, be conditional on the securing of new pledges which would assure lenders and stricter allied control of German finances. M. Poincaré intends then to propose the strengthening of the system set up by the Reparations Commission. During the short provisional period Germany will have an opportunity of giving the necessary guarantees and erecting the necessary machinery.

5. In these conditions it would be felt to be possible to convoke the bankers' committee or any other body charged with the preparation of international loans. As this is the whole point of the present proposal, unless there is genuine assurance that a loan would be forthcoming, the rest falls to the ground. This is a matter partcularly to be noted.

6. The loan raised, though partly intended for the re-establishment of Germany, must also in good proportion be attributed to France. France has need of money in the present financial situation and although she is alive to the necessity of permitting Germany to regain her equilibrium it is considered that Germany must undertake to pay out, of the amount raised substantial sums to France, who indeed should have general priority for the repair of ravaged regions on any payments possible.

These are the principal points laid down by the French Premier, who is really hopeful that solutions will at last be reached. But it is absolutely necessary that British Liberals should not seize the opportunity of pushing their admirable ideals at this moment. They have too much the appearance of bargaining and are making the worst possible impression in France, where policy and sentiment have lately changed, and should be encouraged and not dampened by fresh demands.

Propaganda Directed at Annulment of Debts

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 25—Now that the date for M. Poincaré's visit to England to discuss the reparations question has been fixed, a full blast of French propaganda is being directed to the desirability of annullment of inter-allied debts, combined with a tightening up of allied control of German finances. It was in this connection that the rumor was started that Great Britain was prepared to forgo her claims upon France. This rumor was appropriately timed to reach America coincidentally with the arrival at Washington of M. Parmentier, who is to go into the question of French indebtedness to the United States.

Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave an official denial to this story in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Lloyd George, it will be remembered, has also disclaimed any such one-sided arrangement and a movement is now afoot in independent Liberal circles to obtain further assurance from him that nothing of the kind will be proposed without prior discussion in the House of Commons.

M. Poincaré's program is understood to include, firstly, cancellation of inter-allied debts irrespective of America's attitude; secondly, priority in the interest of devastated regions for such payments as can be extracted from Germany and, thirdly, the flotation of a loan to enable Germany to resume her reparation payments. This is all admirable from the French viewpoint and finds more sympathy here than might be expected considering that each of these demands involves a corresponding sacrifice upon the part of Great Britain.

Less has been heard so far of what France is to do in return for being relieved of the debts she owes while receiving priority in respect of collecting those due to her and of being given the lion's portion of a loan, of which she is to take only a minor share in risks. French disarmament and withdrawal of the threats of French coercion of customers for British goods have been suggested on the other side, but it is not easy to persuade the British taxpayer that these represent a reasonable quid pro quo.

An opportunity to discuss the matter in the House of Commons is to be given when the appropriation bill comes up.

GOOD TEMPLARS NAME GRAND LODGE LEADER

BUTTE, Mont., July 25—Officers were elected yesterday at the annual convention of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars. They include: Chief templar, the Rev. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, Washington, D. C.; counsellor, Harry E. Wellman, New York; superintendent of juvenile work, Mrs. E. J. Chandler, New Hampshire; secretary, Willard O. Wylie, Massachusetts; treasurer, Albert Sutcliffe, Massachusetts; past chief Templar, Dr. C. A. Carlson, Ohio; superintendent temperance education, Miss Laura R. Church, Washington, D. C.; chaplain, Harvey Penberthy, Washington; marshal, C. Wilmer King, Delaware.

SHEPPARD-TOWNER AID IS REJECTED

Maine Governor Says Bill Interferes With State's Rights

WASHINGTON, July 24—As was pointed out frequently in The Christian Science Monitor when the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Bill was pending in Congress it is regarded by many states as an infringement upon their rights. Bert M. Fernald (R.), Senator from Maine, has had printed in the Congressional Record the statement of the Governor of Maine on this point.

Maine was urged to accept the money, which it is believed is an unlawful use of public funds, because other states have done so, but Governor Baxter declared the State would take no money unless entitled to it.

"I believe the time has come for the states of the Union to scrutinize all offers of 'federal aid' before accepting them," he declared. "The State of Maine will not sell its birthright, and principle, not expediency, has been the determining factor in the solution of this problem."

New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island have also refused to accept what they regard as federal interference and federal encroachment on the responsibilities and duties of the states.

SUN FORCES LOSE IN SEVERAL SKIRMISHES

CANTON, July 25 (By The Associated Press)—Troops of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, driving southward through Kwangtung province in an effort to recapture Canton for their leader, the deposed President of the southern Republic, have been defeated in a number of skirmishes in the last two days in the vicinity of Shiuchow, about 30 miles north of Canton, according to railway advices.

Dr. Sun's forces also are reported to have been defeated near Yungyun, southeast of Shiuchow, in a battle entailing considerable casualties on both sides. The army loyal to Dr. Sun is said to be retreating in the direction of Chihing, northeast of Shiuchow.

"GOOD WILL" PILGRIMS ARE TO TOUR FRANCE

NEW YORK, July 25—The "good will delegation" of 100 young American business women and gold star mothers, organized by the American Committee for Devastated France, arrived here today on their way to France. This group, chosen from 50 cities, will make an extended tour of that country, delivering to the French people messages of friendship from the cities they represent.

The women will be received in Paris by Miss Anne Morgan, head of the American committee and representatives of the French Government.

IRREGULARS AROUSE IRISH INDIGNATION

Vandalism of Republicans Evidenced in Wrecked Bridges, Railways and Buildings

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 25—Indignation is rising in Ireland against the wanton destruction of property by the irregulars who have been leaving a trail of burning buildings, wrecked bridges and broken railway lines behind them, as they evacute one position after another in their retirement toward the south. This destruction has fallen no doubt more heavily on anti-treaty shoulders than on treaty ones, but all suffer from the loss which represents far more than the financial value involved, heavy as this is, since much can never be replaced, and even where replacement is possible many years must elapse before it can be effected.

The damage to railway and other bridges is specially serious, since this interferes with the ultimate recovery of the country, and inflicts injury which Irishmen must feel for generations. It falls with particular hardship upon the Irish farmers, who are unable to get their produce to market and upon the Irish traders, whose ruin it has in many cases completed.

With the spectacle before their eyes of what has occurred in Dublin, Limerick, and Waterford, the people of Cork, upon which centre the Republicans are now retiring, are greatly concerned about what is about to happen to themselves. This, as well as the recognition of the fact that the Republicans no longer have any constructural policy whatever—since the success of their cause would merely bring Ulster into the struggle—has made it apparent that the peace move has now extended to the south. A conference called by the Cork Harbor Board was held last week, at which most of the local public bodies of south Ireland were represented. Resolutions were passed asking for an immediate armistice, and calling upon the Dail Eireann to intervene. Further meetings have since been held and the "People's Rights Association" has been formed and which has started an active propaganda. As Cork is at present in Republican hands, this propaganda has so far had a considerable anti-treaty tinge. It represents, however, a very real recognition upon the part of Irishmen that they are engaged upon a suicidal strife, leading to the destruction of their own country.

It has been pointed out how serious are the difficulties in the way of the restoration of law and order in Ireland, when it is regarded only as a military problem. This does not take into account the moral factor. It is a factor which grows in prominence as the Nationalist forces advance southwards, thereby freeing the expression of Irish public opinion from the restraint now put upon it by terrorism.

Irish Censor in Fleet Street

The latest move of the Irish Provisional Government for carrying on the war in Ireland is the establishment in London of the office of censor in Fleet Street. Information is revealed by communications to London editors, stating that this step was necessary on account of the Dublin censorship, in order to have all pictures of the "Irish war" passed on, so as not to cause "unnecessary delay in issuing your Irish edition." It remains to be seen what effect this will have upon the journalists and public here. There is a growing disposition in many quarters not to take the Irish war too seriously, and even the London Times, which is favorable to the Provisional Government, shows in its news dispatches, that in Limerick, as in Dublin, the calamity suffered by the city is chiefly in the destruction of fine public buildings, the robberies of private citizens, the loss of employment by the workers, and the burning of business establishments.

The Morning Post argues that the mere destruction of material structures is not reaching the real trouble in Ireland, and hence that the present warfare is not decisive. Information or comment regarding the Irish war in the English press is negligible from a military point of view, so the chief effect of the increased censorship will be to further isolate the people in Ireland from outside comment upon developments there.

Judge Strongly Condemns Criminality in Ireland

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 25—An Irish woman, Elizabeth Eadie, who testified that she was the secretary of the London district committee of the Irish Self-Determination League and who was convicted at the Old Bailey for possessing 11 incendiary bombs with the intent to injure life and property, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The defendant was one of those taken by the police in the raids carried out upon suspicious characters and quarters after the murder of General Wilson. Bombs were found in the bedroom cupboard of the prisoner's flat in Bayswater.

Mr. Justice Shearman, after passing sentence, said that in view of the nature of the cases tried last week—the two Irishmen for the murder of the Field Marshal—he desired to make some observations. It was not for him, he said, to offer spiritual advice to prisoners, but it was clear that some of these crimes emanated from people who glorified murder and incendiarism. It was incomprehensible to him how any system of Christianity, morality or justice could coexist with such a belief. It seemed to him that some of these people were sadly in need of spiritual advice. He did not inquire to what church they belonged, and his remarks did not apply to any particular church, but any kind of Christian teaching should be directed against propaganda of this nature. He had not dealt with the prisoner under emergency legislation as there was no need for panic, but he said, "I have thought fit to treat this case as a misdemeanor, but I have given the maximum sentence because I think it is a bad case of harboring explosives for arson. The bombs contained thermite, a most dangerous agent, which creates fire that is practically unquenchable."

Irregulars Near Waterford

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

WATERFORD, July 25—The irregulars are occupying positions a few miles outside the south of the city. The Christian Science Monitors representative interviewed the irregulars yesterday in Buttlerstown Castle. They expected an attack any moment, and were surprised that any one had got through to their headquarters. They would not give any information. A woman was giving orders, and seemed to be in command, although she was nominally a nursing sister. She said they had had a few casualties in Waterford, but only one was serious.

KLAN CANDIDATE LEADS IN TEXAS

Senator Culberson Apparently Eliminated From Chance in Run-Off Primary

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 25—The political situation in Texas growing out of the Democratic senatorial primaries of last Saturday still attracts interest here. It has the elements of complication, uncertainty and novelty, which appeal to the political diagnostician most strongly.

The main issue, that of Ku Klux Klanism, is entirely new to modern and national politics. It is not as in the northern states a matter of progressivism and conservatism, but a question whether a regulating body outside the law shall be recognized as a controlling factor in the administration of public aaffairs.

Mr. Mayfield Still Leads

The personal features of the contest are virtually unchanged from yesterday. Earle B. Mayfield, railroad commissioner, has a sufficient lead to insure him a place in the second primary or the run-off on Aug. 26. James E. Ferguson, former Governor, and Charles A. Culberson, present United States Senator, follow in the order named.

Thus the unsettled feature of the primary is the contest between Mr. Culberson and Mr. Ferguson. Returns are coming in slowly and that result was predicated upon returns from considerably less than half of the estimated total vote cast. In round numbers the figures covered 280,000 ballots, while it was believed that there still were out no fewer than 380,000. These were the figures as they came to Mr. Culberson's headquarters. It was conceded there that of the 280,000, Mr. Ferguson had a lead of 18,000, but as the majority of the unreported returns are to come from the outlying rural sections, it was believed that the senator would gain and his friends hoped he might still win, although the odds were conceded to be against him.

In the run-off only the two leading candidates will be voted for, and the race must necessarily be between Mr. Mayfield and either Mr. Culberson or Mr. Ferguson. Mr. Mayfield is generally recognized as the Ku Klux Klan candidate, although he has refrained from making any declaration on the subject. Mr. Culberson is pronouncedly against the Klan and Mr. Ferguson also took a position against its doctrines toward the close of the campaign.

Klan Forms Main Issue

Thus, with either the Senator or the ex-Governor opposing Mr. Mayfield, the issue will be drawn on Ku Kluxism. With Mr. Culberson to the front, it would be the paramount issue, because he has taken pains to make his position known in the most positive language at his command, and no one here doubts Mr. Mayfield's attitude, notwithstanding his silence.

On the liquor question, which is involved as a secondary issue, Mr. Culberson was against the Eighteenth Amendment, but voted for the Volstead Act and against wine and beer. Mr. Mayfield is a pronounced prohibitionist, while Mr. Ferguson has taken a position for wine and beer. Thus the two main issues are complicated, but Mr. Culberson has the advantage of being favorable to law enforcement on both of them, and it is believed that he would win over either of his opponents in the run-off. Indeed, his friends attribute his apparent defeat Saturday to the fact that he and Mr. Ferguson divided the anti-Klan vote, while the pro-Klan vote was concentrated largely on Mr. Mayfield.

Attempts to get the facts regarding Mr. Mayfield and Ku Kluxism have been made difficult by the circumstance that he failed throughout his campaign to make any pronouncement on the subject. The fact seems to be that he is a member of the order, and has the confidence of its members. It is the opinion of Texans in Congress that his silence was the result of an undertanding and was intentional. It is recalled that in his campaign he began his meetings by waiving an American flag, which it is believed was a signal to skull-and-cross-bones friends.

FOES OF "BLUE SKY" PROMOTERS MEET

Further Protection of Investor Is Object of Annual Convention in Utah

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 25 (Special)—Securities commissioners from 30 states opened their fifth annual convention in the Salt Lake Commerce Club building here today. The "blue sky" commissioners, responsible for legal protection of the public against fraudulent stock sales, will devote the three-day session to considering various problems arising from attempted exploitation of fraudulent stocks and bonds.

A feature of the convention will be discussion of the Denison bill proposing national legislation to reconcile the various versions of laws of the several states on the subject of security sales.

Distinctly western subjects to come before the convention will bear on the development of mines under security commission supervision. This matter, while peculiarly a problem of the west, is of considerable interest to other sections where mining stocks are offered for sale.

In addition to the business of the convention, an elaborate entertainment program has been arranged. Convention headquarters are at the Newhouse Hotel. On Thursday Louis R. Cates, manager of the Utah Copper Company, will conduct the visitors through the famous mine operated by his company at Bingham, Utah. On Friday the commissioners will visit the world-known silver camp at Park City, and will penetrate the properties of the Silver King, Daly, Judge, and Ontario mines, all record-breaking producers.

The prosperity of these properties and the protection of their legitimate financing from unscrupulous promoters under security commission protection, will be explained by leading operators of the district.

HENRY FORD WOULD DEVELOP, NOT EXPLOIT, THE MEXICANS

Workmen From Southern Republic Have Been Trained in Detroit and Are Fitted for Executive Positions

DETROIT, July 25 (By The Associated Press)—Development of Mexico industrially and agriculturally to a point where it will take its place as one of the leading powers of the world is the plan of Henry Ford.

This has been learned by The Associated Press from sources close to the manufacturer. Mr. Ford, it was learned, proposes to end forever the internal strife in the southern republic by "putting the people to work," as he expresses it, by making it possible for the peons to obtain educations, and by devious ways elevating the masses in the country to the highest possible standard.

The motor manufacturer wants to keep the hands and minds of the Mexican common people occupied so "they will have no time for fighting." This, it became known, is the substance of Mr. Ford's theory, one that he hopes to carry out in the near future by erection of a number of factories throughout the more important states. In short, it was said, he hopes to reveal to the people of Mexico how they can help themselves.

The first step in this program may be taken soon with the establishment of a Ford motor assembling plant in the State of Coahuila, probably in Saltillo. Business interests of that city, and the Governor of the State, are known to be eager to bring about the industrial development. Mr. Ford, it is known, would enter upon his development program immediately upon erection of the necessary factory buildings. Similar enterprises would be established by Mr. Ford in other parts of the country if the plan is carried out, it was intimated.

Mr. Ford is said to believe that if the Mexicans once are taught the value of industry, better methods of agriculture and their possibilities individually and as a nation, the advance of the country will prove to be one of the most notable in history.

The manufacturer is known to have an abiding faith in the people of the country. He announced his idea several years ago, at a time when many persons in the United States were advising that the United States send troops to "clean up Mexico."

At that time Mr. Ford said: "Let me invade Mexico with factories and give the people something to do. Then there will be no more war there."

As the initial step toward carrying out his plan Mr. Ford for the last few years has been training Mexicans in his automobile factories here. Several hundred representative men from the southern republic have become skilled workmen in the local plants. Now they are ready to return to their own country and become native foremen when the wheels in the Mexican Ford shops begin to turn. These men, it was explained, have learned American methods, adopted American standards of living, and have seen the vision of the new Mexico. They will pass this enthusiasm on to their countrymen, the manufacturer believes, and from this seed will sprout the end of the Mexican peonage system.

Mr. Ford, it became known, proposes to take into the southern republic all the ideas that he has worked out in this country. He would open schools where farmers would be taught the use of improved agricultural implements. He would make it possible for his workmen to become educated by attending school outside of working hours and see to it that the children of the poorer class had educational advantages necessary for the welfare of the country.

It was explained that Mr. Ford believes the working people of Mexico have been exploited. He proposes to throw the present system into reverse and turn toward development.

Canadian Ford Plant Plans Output of 500 Cars Daily

WINDSOR, Ont., July 23 (Special Correspondence) — Purchase of several hundred acres of property fronting on the Detroit River, recently announced by Henry Ford, is expected to mark the commencement of a big expansion of the Ford interests in Canada. Details of this expansion are expected within a few days from officials of the Canadian corporation. In a general way it has become known that the Canadian Ford corporation will double its capacity by the erection of a plant covering 125 acres and costing in the neighborhood of $6,000,000. The real estate involved in the deal was purchased at a cost of $1,000,000. The plans of the company are to turn out 500 cars a day, instead of the 250 now being produced. Plans for further enlargement with a view to making the capacity 1000 cars a day are held in reserve.

BRITAIN CONTINUES RUSSIANS' RELIEF

Famine Orphans Will Be Fed and Kitchens Kept Open

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 25—The British committee for relief of the famine in Russia has now sent forward sufficient supplies to carry on their relief work until the end of next month. By that time the Russian harvest should have been reaped, and it should be possible to close down the feeding of adults. The problem of looking after the famine orphans will, however, continue, and the relief kitchens will be kept open for this purpose so far as the funds hold out. Further subscriptions to this end are still invited.

As regards the famine situation generally, this is the view held, especially in south Ukraine and the Urals, where the crops have not been a success. These areas are limited in extent, however, and taking one district with another, there should be just about enough food in the famine region to carry the population over the year. This is upon the supposition that the Soviet Government will make no indents upon the supply. This unfortunately cannot be counted upon, as the position of the population of all the big cities in Russia is also very bad. It is to be hoped, however, that the Soviet Government may endeavor to show what it can do in the matter of feeding its urban proletariat from regions other than those which are emerging from the disastrous famine. The replenishment of decimated cattle, the rebuilding of houses destroyed for the purposes of fuel and the recovery of the people must in any case be slow.

CANADA TO CONSIDER ITS COAL SITUATION

OTTAWA, July 25—A possible coal shortage in Canada, brought on by the continued coal and rail strikes in the United States, is expected to be taken under consideration by the cabinet council when it reconvenes the last of this week.

During the war C. A. McGrath was appointed fuel controller, and later the post was filled by F. B. Carvell, chief of the Board of Railway Commissioners. It is considered possible that the Government may revert to the system of appointing a fuel controller

All Charge Purchases from Wednesday, July 26, to Monday, July 31, inclusive, will go on the August bill rendered September 1.

Jordan Marsh Company
BOSTON

Announces

Four Inspection Days

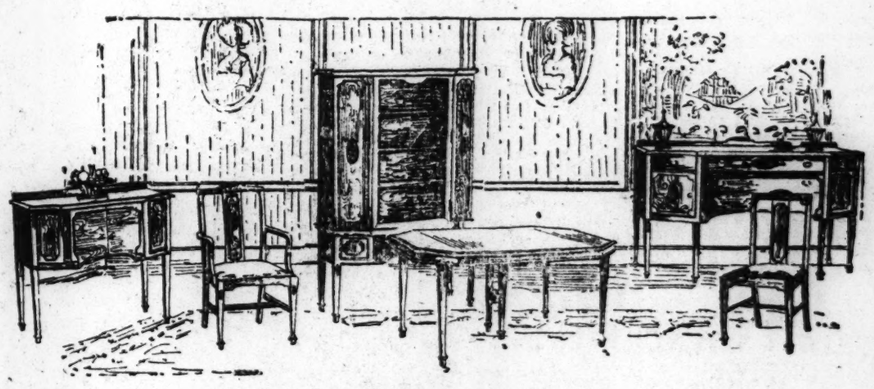
Wednesday, July 26
Thursday, July 27
Friday, July 28
Monday, July 31

To Precede the Opening of The

Annual August Furniture Sale

Which Commences Tuesday, August 1

THESE FOUR DAYS are set aside as inspection or courtesy days for the benefit of our customers. Furniture may be leisurely inspected and selected throughout the seven floors of the Furniture Building—and billed after the sale begins.



A TYPICAL VALUE.
Inlaid mahogany dining room set, 10 pieces. Sale price 385.00.

Companion Sales

Running at the same time as the Furniture Sale, and which have the same Inspection Days, are

Upholstery Floor Coverings Refrigerators

DRY ISSUE LEADS IN NEW JERSEY

Public Utilities Also Feature Primary—Mr. Frelinghuysen for Enforcement

NEWARK, N. J., July 25 (By The Associated Press)—A contest for the nomination for United States Senator on the Republican side and one for the gubernatorial nomination on the Democratic ticket, will feature the statewide primaries in New Jersey tomorrow. Prohibition has been made one of the principal issues of the senatorial campaign, while the liquor question and public utilities have been injected into the race for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, United States Senator, seeking renomination as a Republican candidate, will be opposed by George L. Record of Jersey City, an attorney. He was defeated for the Republican nomination in 1918 by Walter E. Edge, United States Senator, and previously was defeated for the Republican nomination for Governor.

Senator for Enforcement

Mr. Frelinghuysen, in a recent address, declared the people of the State have shown that they want prohibition and that there should be no change in the Volstead Act on the ground that modification of the act would mean virtual nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Senator also has declared for a protective tariff, but would take the whole matter out of politics by increasing the personnel of the Tariff Commission, as provided for in a bill which he introduced in the Senate. He has declared for continued aid for the farmers through the farm loan banks.

Mr. Record declared in a speech that curbing monopolies is the paramount issue, and one which should be pressed to a finish. He has refused to permit the liquor question to be made an issue, so far as he is concerned, and, while refusing to discuss it in his speeches, has promised to issue a statement on the subject.

Gov. Edward I. Edwards is regarded by the Democrats as entitled to the nomination for United States Senator on his record as chief executive of the State, and therefore he will have no opposition. Governor Edwards' position is well known on the wet side of the prohibition question, the beer bill which he signed having been made one of the bases of a test in the federal courts of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Wet Seeks Governorship

Democratic candidates for the gubernatorial nomination are Judge George S. Silzer of the Circuit Court and William E. Tuttle, state banking and insurance commissioner. Judge Silzer, who has the backing of the Democratic state organization, has as yet done no campaigning. Mr. Tuttle has come out for a modification of the Volstead Act and has stated his opposition to appropriations for state prohibition enforcement. On this point he has taken a stand contrary to that of Mr. Frelinghuysen, expressing the belief that the people have shown that they do not want prohibition and therefore should not be burdened with a tax for something they do not want. He also has declared in favor of the return of the 5-cent trolley fare.

William N. Runyon, State Senator, who will be unopposed for the Republican nomination for Governor, announcing his stand on public utilities, declared for a law that would place the holding company under the same restrictions as its subsidiary operating companies. The present state utilities law provides that the books of the holding company, which controls virtually all the street car lines of the State, as well as the gas and electric light business, may not be seized in investigations, while those of the subsidiary or operating companies may be seized.

MARITIME MINES THREATEN STRIKE

Twelve Thousand Men in Nova Scotia in Wages Dispute

SYDNEY, N. S., July 25—An immediate general strike of the 12,000 coal miners of Nova Scotia threatens this afternoon. Shippers and trimmers at International Pier, Sydney, whose grievances threatened to precipitate a walkout, have decided by an eight vote margin, 57 to 49, to only remain at work until 4 p.m. today, pending further negotiations with the British Empire Steel Corporation.

Aug. 15 was named tentatively by the executive officers of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, as the date for a Nova Scotia Miners' strike if 1921 rates of pay were not restored, at a mass meeting of miners at Glace Bay, Sunday.

However, the trimmers have been assured, it is stated, that they have the support of the entire district in their particular wage dispute. A strike of the trimmers would tie up the outlet of practically the entire output of coal from the Cape Breton County mines.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORK EXTENDED AT McGILL

MONTREAL, July 13 (Special Correspondence)—Social service activities at McGill University will be greatly extended, according to an announcement made by Dr. Gordon Laing, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, in which faculty the new department has been incorporated as the chair of social science. One of the features of the change is the appointment of an assistant professor of social science who will be head of the department. Another important feature is the inclusion of the subject of sociology as part of the curriculum of the Faculty of Arts.

Not only will lectures of the department fit in with the university time table, but by raising the subject to major rank, a student interested in social science will be enabled to give more time and attention to it than hitherto when social science counted as an outside matter that did not reduce the number of compulsory subjects to be followed.

WETS EXPECT LABOR ORDER TO VOTE DOWN PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page 1)

This is an organization presided over by one Harley. It appears to have lost its popularity in New York and to have transferred its base of operations to Boston. Its chief activity is the conduct of an alleged referendum on prohibition. This is carried on intermittently in the lobbies of Boston hotels, from one of which the alliance has departed, by request.

The Constitutional Liberty League also affirms that it will receive cooperation and support from organized Labor. Its leaders believe that orders from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to the working man, who has had ample opportunity to come closely in contact with the benefits of prohibition, will operate as a mandate to him to vote for a "beer and light wine" candidate and against the State code.

Expected Press Support Fails

At a recent meeting of the league it was announced that all the Hearst newspapers would come out for beer and light wines. Something appears to have gone amiss with this plan, at least in Boston. Within a week the Boston American printed a cartoon contrasting the condition of the working man before and since prohibition and presenting one of the most graphic pictorial stories of the benefits of the dry law yet drawn.

The wet forces in Massachusetts are found to be divided roughly into three groups. There is first the group represented by the Constitutional Liberty League. This includes men of some standing in the community, who, by reason of their position and means, have not been intimately in touch with the effective benefit of prohibition.

While some of these men never touch liquor and are backing the movement purely from the belief that the Eighteenth Amendment is unconstitutional and became operative only through the activities of an energetic minority, many of the league's members are acting from selfish motives, either personal desire for intoxicants or financial involvement in some phase of what was the liquor trade. This element is articulate and financially strong.

In the second group are those connected with the liquor traffic that was, either as producers or distributors. Some of these are allied with the first group, although not as voting members, according to the league and similar organizations. Others find allegiance with the bootlegging and rum-running fraternity, which, in turn, forms the third group.

Campaign of Violation.

Neither of these latter elements is openly organized or visibly back of anti-prohibition propaganda. Their agitation takes the form of word-of-mouth disparagement of the law, their activities are largely directed to violation of the law, and their aims in the coming elections will be to attempt organization in support of demagogic politicians who espouse the liquor cause.

These are the three elements which are planning to overthrow the state enforcement code if they can devise means to do it. To these elements some candidates for high political office believe they can look for support.

So far as candidates for national and state offices who have entered the field for the primaries are concerned, some have evaded the prohibition issue thus far and others have stated their position. Some equivocate, others read their political fortunes in beer and light wine propaganda and others in law and order.

Two candidates seek the Republican nomination for United States Senator, Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant, and Joseph Walker of Brookline. There is no doubt among the voters about the attitude of Mr. Lodge. He voted against the prohibition amendment and against the anti-beer bill. In Mr. Walker's platform, on the other hand, there is firmly nailed a prohibition plank. He stands as a progressive Republican, and as such recognizes prohibition as a progressive measure.

Three Democrats Silent

In the Democratic contest for the senatorial nomination there are four candidates. Sherman L. Whipple and William A. Gaston have made no pronouncement on prohibition. John Jackson Walsh has not yet stated his position but his record shows a championship of constructive reform. Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp is a dry Democrat in every sense of the word and prohibition will be an important plank in his primary platform.

Two candidates are in the field for the Republican nomination for Governor. Channing H. Cox is seeking renomination and his stand on prohibition is shown in his recommendation for passage of the state enforcement code. J. Weston Allen, his opponent in the primaries, has not proclaimed himself but his pre-primary addresses have emphasized law enforcement.

On the Democratic side are four candidates for the gubernatorial nomination. Two have come out as wets. John F. Fitzgerald is making opposition to prohibition one of the central issues of his campaign, and Joseph B. Ely of Westfield has announced himself as in favor of modification and beer and light wines. Peter F. Sullivan, Mayor of Worcester, is still uncommitted. The latest candidate to enter the field in this contest is Eugene N. Foss, former Governor, a proclaimed prohibitionist.

House Delegation Mainly Dry

Since the wet forces must look to Congress for modification of the Volstead Act, considerably more interest attaches to the stand of the candidates for the United States House of Representatives. The Massachusetts delegation today is preponderantly dry.

For Congress from the Tenth Congressional District, Peter Tague is candidate for renomination. He is a pronounced and consistent opponent of prohibition. In his contest he will be opposed by four other wets—Thomas Giblin, Thomas Donovan, John Carney and James C. Maguire, all Democrats. Both James A. Gallivan and State Senator John J. Carey, who seek the Democratic nomination in the Twelfth Congressional District, are listed against prohibition.

Another active opponent of prohibition is George Holden Tinkham, Representative from the Eleventh Congressional District. William S. Greene of the Fifteenth District has not contributed heavily to the cause of prohibition by his votes. Samuel E. Winslow of the Fourth and John Jacob Rogers of the Fifth have not been ardent or active sympathizers with the dry law, but have cast their vote for it on prohibition issues.

Voted for Code

In the Seventh Congressional District, Robert Maloney is not a candidate for renomination. Frederick Butler of Lawrence, State Senator, is in the field in this district and has not announced himself on the prohibition issue. During the last session of the Legislature he voted for memorializing Congress for modification of the Volstead Act, but cast his vote in favor of the State enforcement code.

Another change of congressmen comes in the Sixteenth district with the retirement of Joseph Walsh to accept a post on the Superior Court bench. The field in this district has not yet been filled with candidates, and what will develop in the way of a prohibition issue is not clear.

The following men can be counted on as adherents of the prohibition law and its enforcement: Allen T. Treadway, first; Calvin D. Paige, third; Frederick H. Gillett, second; A. Piatt Andrew, sixth; Charles L. Underhill, ninth; Louis A. Frothingham, fourteenth, and Robert Luce, thirteenth.

Wisconsin Dry Leader Assails Gov. J. J. Blaine for Opposng Prohibition

MADISON, Wis., July 25—The Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League today replied to the attack made on it recently by Gov. J. J. Blaine, who is a candidate for re-election. In an open letter R. P. Hutton, superintendent of the league, defended the league's position and criticized the Governor for his stand on the prohibition issue.

Referring to the statement by the Governor that the Anti-Saloon League had conrolled the convention of the Committee of 44 at Milwaukee, June 1, Mr. Hutton declared that neither the league, nor he had participated in the gathering or had any part in getting it up.

General Public Attitude

"That convention did just what any unbossed mass convention of the plain common people will do anywhere now, that is, it nominated a bone-dry, law-enforcing list of candidates," Mr. Hutton's letter said. "If the kitchen cabinet dictators of your own faction ever dare trust the common people of your faction to meet in mass convention, the same thing will happen and in that case you could never be the selection in our humble opinion.

"The proof is the fact that over half of your own followers on every vote supporting amendments to your prohibition enforcement bill during the last session of the legislature, stood against you and in favor of the bill and amendments supported by the W. C. T. U., the Anti-Saloon League, the churches, the Sunday schools and the dry organizations generally.

"Your candidacy was distilled with all the secrecy that usually attends the manufacture of 'moonshine'," Mr. Hutton continued.

Reason for Candidacy

"Personally, we feel that the public is justified in its belief that your candidacy was thus secretly launched because your sponsors could not consistently repudiate you, yet knew that in any representative gathering of the faction the drys would be in the majority and would repudiate you as they repudiated your bill.

"You say the dry lobbyists 'bludgeoned the Matheson enforcement bill through.' More than half your followers supported it from first to last, even against your very manifest disapproval. Your remarks, therefore, are a gratuitous insult to more than half of your own followers in the Legislature.

"They are men of the highest devotion to conviction. No man could bludgeon them to act against their convictions. Their opposition to your bill and their support of the dry amendments should convince you of that fact. If you will tell the world what passed between you and certain senators, whom you called to your office while your bill was pending, we will cheerfully accept the verdict of the people as to where the bludgeoning came from."

FEDERAL "OILED" MILK BAN ASKED

Victory in Wisconsin for State Law Encourages Producers

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25—Dairy forces of the nation are jubilant over the victory against filled milk just won in Wisconsin. The Supreme Court of that State on July 20 handed down a decision which upheld the constitutionality of the law passed by the State Legislature in 1921. This law prohibited the manufacture and sale of compounds of skim milk and vegetable oils.

"We are confident that the Wisconsin decision means a great step toward a completer victory in the passing of a federal act to debar these oiled milks from interstate and foreign commerce," said Charles W. Holman, executive secretary of the National Milk Producers Federation.

Nearly 600 influential national, state and local organizations, representing nearly all phases of the community life, have joined in asking the Congress to pass the Voigt bill. That bill prohibits the movement of such compounds in interstate and foreign commerce. It has passed the House by a vote of 250 to 40 and is now in the hands of a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture. Final hearings will be resumed August 1

SENATOR WARNS RUIN THREATENS 18TH AMENDMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and enacted enforcement legislation, evidently have gone to sleep at the switch. "They are resting in a false sense of security, confident of a majority vote in Congress, while all around them the subtle movement for beer and light wines is gaining recruits," he protested. "Some of the prohibitionists are too indolent to get out and fight. Too many of them are saying: 'Let George do it.'

Wets Speeding Organization

"There can be no overestimating the danger that exists today in the activities of the wet organizations. While the drys are doing practically nothing to resist the vicious attacks that are being made to undermine the Volstead Act and make enforcement unpopular, the wets are organizing in every state.

"That is one reason why I shall not lend my support to the world-wide movement for prohibition at this time. The American people should first of all set their own house in order. Prohibition must be made so secure that the country can feel that it is here to stay. It must be enforced; bootlegging must go. When that is accomplished, when the Eighteenth Amendment is safe from assault, then the American people can safely turn their attention to advancing the cause of prohibition in other lands."

Mr. Willis' complaint that too many members of Congress are inclined to "straddle" public questions, waiting to see how the vote is going before coming out to declare themselves, is one of the real grievances of the American people.

Members Avoid Voting

While the Senate contains approximately 22 Senators who are out-and-out wets on every occasion, the Congressional Record shows on almost every vote in which prohibition has been an issue, that a considerable percentage of the Senate membership is recorded as "not voting." Some are legitimately absent from the city; others are provided with equally as legitimate an excuse. On the other hand there are always some who deliberately side-step the question.

The same is true in the House of Representatives on a much larger scale. On the passage of the anti-beer bill in the House in 1921, 135 members were recorded as "not voting." Of these 135 only a mere handful were paired.

Mr. Willis believes that during the coming elections, many members of Congress will be asked: "Why did you not vote?" People will not be satisfied with evasion, he reminded, when a "yes" or "no" answer can serve the purpose.

More Troops in Service

Non-union workers on their way to Denison, Tex., to fill the places of striking shopmen of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad were halted en route because troops were not there on guard. Seventeen state rangers were sent to Denison by Pat M. Neff, Governor of Texas, last night, but an official of the railroad said that no less than four or five hundred men could provide protection there.

Three companies of field artillery of the Missouri National Guard arrived at Moberly, Mo., last night for duty in the railroad shops.

A Santa Fe passenger train carrying 29 non-union workers was fired on at San Bernardino, Cal., and a crowd of three hundred strikers and sympathizers attempted to storm the train on its arrival. One man was arrested.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS MAKE WAGES CUT

MONTREAL, July 20 (Special Correspondence)—About 40,000 railway shopmen on Canadian lines have had their wages cut, the reductions amounting to from five to nine cents per hour. Notices of the cuts, which affect mechanics, carmen helpers, and apprentices, in car and locomotive departments were posted by the companies on July 14. Among the roads to post notices are the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian National Railway, Grand Trunk Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Sydney and Louisburg Railway, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, and Esquimait and Nanaimo Railway.

The reductions as announced are: machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, electrical workers (including linemen, groundmen, electric transfer table operators, coal pier elevator operators and coal pier electric hoist operators), carmen (except freight carmen), molders, including those with less than four years' experience, all crafts, decrease of seven cents per hour; freight carmen, decrease of nine cents per hour; regular and helper apprentices and helpers, all classes, decrease of seven cents per hour; car cleaners, decrease of five cents per hour.

Following the posting of the notices in Montreal, a strong protest was issued by Division No. 4 Wage Schedule Committee, which conducted the negotiations for the men, against the attitude taken by the railway companies, and an application has been made to the Labor Department of the Dominion Government for a board of conciliation under the industrial disputes act.

W. M. HUGHES SPEAKS ON WHITE AUSTRALIA

By Special Cable

MELBOURNE, July 25 — W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, has again laid before the people of Australia the Government's policy for a White Australia, which he characterized as "the cornerstone of the temple in which we live." He criticized statements made by H. N. Barwell, Premier of South Australia, and said Mr. Barwell was evidently laboring under a great delusion regarding the settlement of people in tropical Australia

SENATOR WADSWORTH FIGHTS HIGH DUTY ON COARSE WOOLS

Democrats and Republicans Agree McCumber Measure Taxes Poor Man Heavier Than Wealthy One

WASHINGTON, July 25—James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), Senator from New York, joined today with Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, in the fight on duties on coarse wools, proposed in the pending tariff bill. He said he did not believe a rate equivalent to 137 per cent ad valorem or even of 90 per cent on such wools could be justified, and added that "the curious spectacle" was presented of proposing the lowest ad valorem duty on clothing for the rich and the highest on clothing for the poor.

Like Senator Lenroot, Senator Wadsworth said he had no complaint to make against the 33 cents a pound duty on fine wools, such as are produced in quantity in the United States. He declared the woolen industry was one of great importance to the country and should be sustained, but added that little coarse wool was produced in the United States.

Minimum Rate is Urged

Senator Wadsworth said he was sincerely and intensely interested in the protection of the agricultural industry, but that what he feared and warned against was that due to some glaring mistake in duties that would arouse animosity of the millions not engaged in agriculture there would be a revulsion of feeling that would result in the destruction of protection for the farmers.

Frank R. Gooding, of Idaho, chairman of the Senate Republican Agriculture Tariff Bloc, said Senator Wadsworth should have shown his "concern" when the Senate voted 75 per cent protection to the glove-making industry in New York. The Idaho senator added that he had voted for that duty because he believed the glove industry needed it and also for protection for all industries right along the line.

Urging a 50 per cent maximum limitation on the rate on raw wool, David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts, presented two tables prepared by the tariff commission, one showing how the specific rate of 33 cents would work out on the various grades of wool and the other showing increased duties proposed on the various articles entering into the manufacture of clothing.

The commission's table showed that on the fine grades of wool the 33 cents duty, based on market prices as of March 4, 1922, would range from 33.6 per cent to 46.3 per cent as against 25.5 per cent to 35.1 per cent proposed by the House and that on the cross wool the range would be from 82.5 per cent to 783.3 per cent as against the House range of from 62.5 per cent to 739.9 per cent.

"The rate of 33 cents increases the price on finer wools less than 50 per cent," said Senator Walsh, "but the cheaper wools used in the clothing of the common people are increased from 75 per cent to 150 per cent."

Cheaper Grades Increased Most

Senator Walsh told the Senate the table showing increased duties on the articles entering into the making of clothes furnished "additional proof of how the cost of production is to be increased by the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill."

The table set forth that the increase in the duties on wool cloth as compared with the existing tariffs ranged from 130 per cent to 230 per cent with the greatest percentage of increase on the cheaper grades; the increase in linings from 12 per cent. to 64 per cent. In trimmings from 11 per cent to 250 per cent in hair cloth 216 per cent; in canvass padding from 57 per cent to 100 per cent and in thread from 133 per cent to 166 per cent.

"In view of these very substantial increases in the duties levied on all the materials that make the clothing that most people wear," asked Senator Walsh, "how can there be other than a very high jump in the cost of men's suits, women's dresses and ladies' and men's cloaks and overcoats?"

TRADE BOARD ENDS 40 "RESALE" CASES

Complaints Dismissed Following Beech Nut Packing Decision

WASHINGTON, July 25—The Federal Trade Commission yesterday dismissed without prejudice to its rights to institute new proceedings, about 40 complaints against as many nationally known business concerns which had been charged by the commission with the practice of maintaining resale prices similar to that established in what was known as the Beech Nut Packing case.

In the latter case, the United States Supreme Court recently upheld the contention of the commission that such practice was illegal.

The complaints dismissed yesterday were filed nearly two years ago and action by the commission had been suspended to await disposition of the Beech Nut case. After the decision of the Supreme Court was handed down, the commission concluded, it was explained by Nelson B. Gaskill, chairman, that in view of the age of the cases, they should be dismissed, as it appeared to the commission that the Supreme Court had settled the law with respect to price maintenance.

MAJOR BLAKE'S AIRPLANE DAMAGED

LONDON, July 25 (By The Associated Press)—The airplane in which Maj. W. T. Blake, British aviator, is attempting a round-the-world flight from England, crashed at Sibi, British Beluchistan, near Quetta, Saturday, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Karachi today. The aviator himself received no injury, but the undercarriage of his machine was smashed.

Air force mechanics have been sent from Karachi to construct a new undercarriage.

CUBAN TREASURY NEARLY DEPLETED

Loan Called Necessary to Pay Island's Obligations

HAVANA, July 25—Cuba cannot continue to pay its legitimate debts to foreign and national creditors in promises and excuses without endangering the existence of the republic, according to a report on the Government's financial situation made public yesterday by Col. Manuel Despaigne, Secretary of the Treasury.

In recommending the immediate flotation of an exterior or interior loan to meet the country's unpaid obligations, the secretary declared that up to June 30 more than $9,000,000 had been illegally taken from special treasury funds. This amount, added to other overdue obligations for supplies to federal institutions, employees' salaries, pensions, makes necessary, according to Mr. Despaigne, if the Government's credit is to be restored, a loan of $50,000,000.

In laying stress on his recommendations for a loan, further economies in the government service and increased revenues, the secretary asserts that the Government's income is decreasing, its treasury is empty and its unpaid obligations are increasing constantly.

LEAGUE'S DECISION OPPOSED BY ARABS

Delegation Dissatisfied With Results of Discussions Regarding Palestine

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 25—At the meeting yesterday of the Council of the League of Nations, Rene Viviani, discussing the Syrian mandate, said these were critical days for the League and enumerated issues during the last three years in which the League was instrumental in warding off trouble such as that of Upper Silesia. He spoke in high praise of the Brussels Conference and the establishment of an international court of justice, and paid a glowing tribute to the Earl of Balfour and the British people for the welcome he and his associates received.

The Earl of Balfour summarized the difficulties regarding the Palestine mandate as falling under two heads, one the necessity for protecting the rights and interests of the present population and the other safeguarding the interests of the various religious groups in holy places. He affirmed the determination of the British Government to continue the policy adopted of providing a national home for the Jews and at the same time protecting the rights of the Arabs. He predicted great material prosperity for Palestine as a result of the policy the League was endeavoring to pursue.

At first, after the session, the general tone of the discussion was of relief and optimism, but the fact soon emerged that a group of dark-complexioned gentlemen were the center of an animated discussion. It turned out to be the Arab delegation which was dissatisfied at the results. Shibly Jamal, the secretary, spoke in bitter terms of the fact that he and his associates had been in London a year but had been unable to see the Earl of Balfour, who had interviews with Dr. Weismann on behalf of the Jews.

Jamal was only admitted to the council's meetings on a press pass. He said Palestine "is our home and we should be consulted before being obliged to take in guests. Ninety-three per cent of the population is Arab and the feeling is very strong." He intimated that the future relations of Jews and Arabs might not be harmonious.

The debate was then taken up by Mr. Lazarus, a member of the Jewish delegation, who gave assurance of a desire to cooperate and also that Jewish financial power in international affairs was overrated. Both factions were still discussing the matter as they approached the coatroom, when Jamal found himself without small coins for a tip. Mr. Lazarus graciously offered to do this slight favor for him and although Jamal, with a momentarily anxious look declined, yet the incident broke the ice and everybody went away smiling.

MACEDONIAN OIL RIGHTS TRANSFERED

ATHENS, July 24—The Greek Government has granted the Anglo-Persian Oil Company petroleum rights for the whole of Macedonia. If the company's enterprise in that territory is successful, the Government will draw royalties which are expected to be an important source of revenue.

CARDINALS RELEASE PLAYER

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 25—Infielder Gadsky, Vincennes, Ind., has been released to the Syracuse International League Club by the St. Louis Cardinals.

CALIFORNIA NINE WINS

CANTON, July 24 (By The Associated Press)—The University of California baseball team, playing as the San Francisco collegians, defeated the Canton Christian College team, 14 to 1.

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"LITTLE WOMEN" STILL IS FIRST AMONG VOLUMES FOR CHILDREN

Fame of Its Author, Louisa M. Alcott, Rests Securely Upon That One Great Juvenile Classic

CONCORD, Mass., July 24—Word that "Little Women," the classic for young people, had been ranked first by 83 librarians making up a shelf of books for the use of public school children outside the cities, has renewed interest in the career of Louisa M. Alcott, who wrote the book at Orchard House—more than ever a literary shrine to tourists from all over the world who come to visit this historic town.

In the Boston Public Library, the index of Bates Hall, that popular reading room for adults, shows but a volume or two of "Little Women." In the children's room, however, there are scores of copies of this popular book, and to show that this story still holds its charm for children, even those of the present generation, most of these volumes are in readers' hands all the time.

Yet, for a literary worker, Louisa Alcott was not particularly well fitted by education for the task of writing one of the most popular books for children ever published. She says so herself, in her "Sketch of My Childhood." "I never went to school except to my father, or such governesses as from time to time came into my family. And very happy hours they were for us, for my father taught in a way which unfolds what lies in a child's nature, as a flower blooms, rather than crams it, like a Strasburg goose, with more than it can digest."

Went to Pennsylvania

The parents of Louisa May Alcott, were married in Boston, May 23, 1830. Mr. Alcott continued to teach at the small school in Boston where he had taught before his marriage, until he was invited to open a school among the Quakers of Philadelphia, which took him to Germantown, Pa., just outside that city. Here were born his two eldest daughters, Anna and Louisa. In 1833, the Alcotts returned to Boston. The school in Boston proved a failure and it was then that the Alcotts decided to move to the country. In 1840, they removed to Concord, destined to be the place where "Little Women" should be written.

At this time, the Alcott children were three daughters, Anna, nine years old; Louisa, eight; and Lizzie, five. They were the "little women" of Miss Alcott's book, and it was their life in Concord which she specially described. In her "Sketch of My Childhood," Miss Alcott writes:

> My wise mother, anxious to give me a strong body to support a lively brain, turned me loose in the country and let me run wild, learning of nature what no books can teach.
>
> Those Concord days were the happiest of my life, for we had charming playmates in the little Emersons, Channings, Hawthornes and Goodwins, with their illustrious parents and their friends to enjoy our pranks and share our excursions. Plays in the barn were a favorite amusement and we dramatized the fairy tales in great style. Our Giant came tumbling off a loft when Jack cut down the squash vine running up a ladder to represent the immortal bean; Cinderella rolled away in a vast pumpkin and a long, black pudding was lowered by invisible hands to fasten itself on the nose of the woman who wasted her three wishes.

Pilgrims Went on Journeys

Pilgrims journeyed over the hill with scrip and staff and cockle shells in their hats; fairies held their pretty revels among the whispering birdies; and strawberry parties in the rustic arbor were honored by poets and philosophers, who fed us on their wit and wisdom while the little maids served more mortal food.

Orchard House, where "Little Women" was written, was an old New England farmhouse of the better sort, and had stood there under the pine-covered ridge for nearly two centuries when the Alcotts became the owners of it. In fact, when they bought the place, the house was so old that it had been considered fit for nothing more than firewood. But Mr. Alcott's architectural taste was far more intelligible than his Orphic sayings. He let every old rafter and beam stay in its place, and changed old ovens and ash holes into Saxon-arched alcoves. The result today is a house full of queer nooks and corners, with all manner of juttings in and out.

The capable Alcott daughters themselves painted and papered the interior. Orchard House became the permanent home of the Alcotts until it was sold in 1882 to William T. Harris, friend and biographer of Mr. Alcott. Louisa, in her journal, writes at this time of the Orchard House: "We shall never go back to it. It ceased to be home when Marmee (her mother) left it."

Louisa Alcott's literary success had for its background the whole generous past of her family. Even literally this was so, for it was only as the historian of the household, the chronichler of their romantic and pathetic story, "Little Women," that she could touch permanently the hearts of children all over the world.

Real Experiences Recalled

She did not have marked success in her chosen vocation until she turned into cordial fiction the family life and the girlish sentiments and adventures of herself and her sisters. Louisa, whose taste for the drama had not been gratified, and who previously had written short stories for weekly newspapers, in which they appeared without her name, now began to make her mark. No experience, great or small, elevating or humiliating, was lost upon her. They all went to form that attractive picture through which the family had passed, which, as drawn by her pen, has made Concord a place of deep interest to hosts of young people.

Necessity, and of many unwelcome sorts, was the lot of the Alcotts in Concord for the 10 years, from 1858, when they first occupied Orchard House. In 1868, however, good fortune came to them in the success of Louisa's "Little Women," published that year. Louisa said of it very truly, as she sent it forth: "We really lived most of this book, and if it succeeds, that will be the reason."

After the privations of their early lives, the comfort that Louisa could bring to the loved ones of her household through her busy pen was a source of great happiness to her. In her journal, she says of this time:

> "I had quiet days with Marmee; drove with her, and had the pleasure of supplying all her needs and fancies."

The books written by the Alcott family, including 8 or 10 published by Mr. Alcott, between 25 and 30 published or written by Louisa, and one or two written by her sister May, fill two shelves of the alcove devoted to Concord authors in the town library. Scarcely any family in America has published more volumes, and no portion of the literature of New England is more characteristic than these books.

Written at Publisher's Request

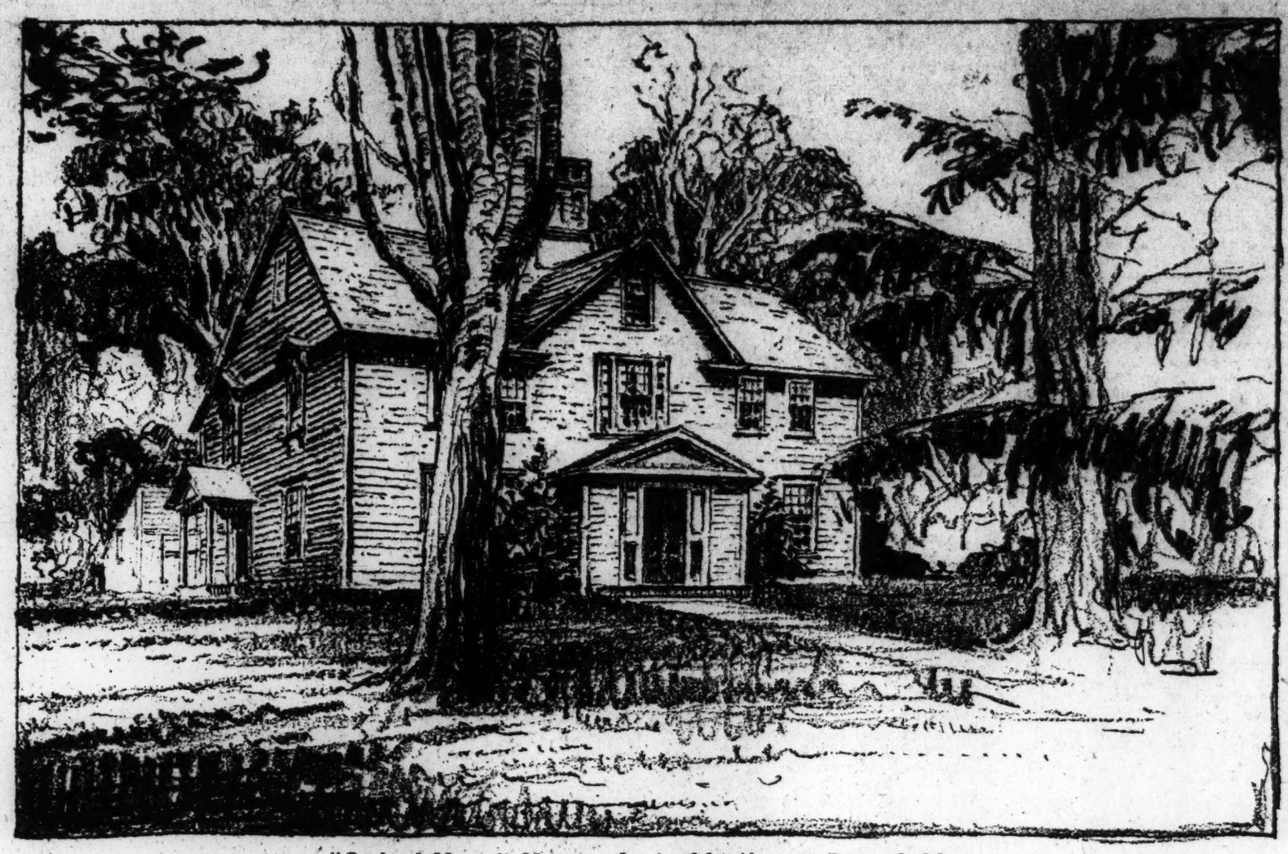
Louisa May Alcott wrote "Little Women" because a stern publisher demanded "a girl's book, and the sooner it is written the better." So, with a helpless shrug of her shoulders, Louisa set to work on "Little Women." "Marmee, Anna and May all approve my plan," she writes. "So I plod away, though I do not enjoy this sort of thing. Never liked girls or knew many, except my sisters; but our queer plays and experiences may prove interesting, though I doubt it."

One can imagine her, like Jo herself in "Little Women," perched upon a high chair before an old-fashioned desk, with the light from her dormer window streaming full upon her paper, scratching away busily. One recalls the black pinafore and the cap with the rampant red bow. The hours flew by unheeded, while Louisa dipped far back into her childhood, and was a child again, with Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy.

So the book was published, and Louisa jumped at once to the top of the ladder of fame, where she has always remained in the world of children. No writer, before or since, has bequeathed such a goodly heritage to girls. From the moment one encounters Jo, stretched on the hearth rug, until leave is taken of her under the apple trees at Plumfield, 15 years later, the light of her busy, useful life sheds happiness on all who read of her.

The book is but a simple story of girl life, bound by a beautiful tie of family love, that nothing could sever. Four little pilgrims, struggling onward and upward through all the difficulties which beset them on their way—that is all, just the story of their lives, their daily struggles, their joys and their sorrows.

Louisa Alcott wrote many bright and wholesome stories after her "luck child" had found her a corner in the world of fame, but "Little Women" comes first on the shelf, and in the hearts of her little admirers.



"Orchard House," Home of Louisa M. Alcott at Concord, Mass.

Here Took Place the Incidents Described in the Pages of "Little Women," the Book Itself Being a Sort of History of the Younger Alcotts in the Process of Growing Up



L. M. Alcott

Author of "Little Women," Children's Classic

CANADA'S INDIAN POPULATION

VICTORIA, B. C., July 10 (Special Correspondence)—Increased efforts to educate and develop the Indian population of Canada will be made by the Federal Indian Department this year, according to Russell T. Ferrier, Superintendent of Indian Education for Canada, who is on the coast now. The annual federal budget contains $1,500,000 for the Indians, an increase of 15 per cent over last year's estimate. The Indian population is not decreasing, he said.

AUSTRALIA INTENDS DISARMING TO LIMIT

Estimates for Defense Cut $10,000,000—Great Cruiser Will Be Scrapped

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Australia, May 16 (Special Correspondence)—In the letter and in the spirit Australia is determined to carry out the decisions of the Washington conference for limitation of armament. The Prime Minister, Mr. W. M. Hughes, in announcing the Defense Estimates for the year 1922-23, also entered into the whole question of defense policy. He stated that it was proposed to reduce expenditure by about £2,000,000 ($10,000,000 at normal rates of exchange).

To do this would involve the scrapping of the battle-cruiser Australia, the huge gray terror which kept the shores of the Commonwealth inviolate during the war, and which was eventually responsible for driving Admiral von Spee's fleet into the arms of Admiral Sturdee off the Falkland Islands.

In addition the six submarines owned by Australia are to be put out of commission, the junior cadet system is to be abolished, citizen training is to be reduced from eight years to two, the air force will be reduced from four squadrons to one, the output of the munitions factories will be curtailed to the lowest point consistent with their retention as nucleus organizations, the cruiser Brisbane will be sent to join the other units of the fleet which are already out of commission (the small number of ships actually in commission will permit of proportionate reductions in all naval activities), and other minor reductions will be effected.

Alternative proposals in regard to the Commonwealth Military College at Duntroon will be submitted to Parliament. The first is that the college should be closed completely and the training of young army officers carried out in conjunction with that of naval officers at the Naval College at Jervis Bay. The second is that a number of civilian students wishing to take technical courses should be admitted to the college. Fees would be charged, and the institution made at least partially self-supporting.

All these proposals have been recommended by the Defense Council, before which they were placed after consideration by the Cabinet. In its report the council states that the nucleus proposed for the various branches of the defense forces is the "definite minimum" upon which the expansion which would be demanded by a change in the international situation could be made.

In regard to the scrapping of the Australia, the Commonwealth had no choice, as she is among the vessels belonging to the British Empire definitely listed for destruction under the Washington agreement.

The greatest reductions have been provided for in the army. By abolishing the junior cadet system and curtailing the period of citizen training, the liability of the youth of the country to compulsory training will be reduced to four years (16 to 20), instead of 12 years (14 to 26) as at present. The actual training of the citizen forces will be restricted to six days' camp and four days' home instruction, but it is considered that it will be possible to improve the instruction, or at all events to improve the personnel, and give opportunities for the better training of officers and non-commissioned officers. There will be only two quotas of militia in training instead of seven as at present.

All these changes mean that many men who have given the whole of their lives to soldiering will have to be retired. The Government realizes this, and it is proposed to absorb as many as possible into other state departments. In cases where this cannot be done it is proposed to ask Parliament to sanction the payment of certain compensation. The basis of this has not been determined yet, but it is hoped that it will be settled very shortly.

CANADIAN INDIANS EXPECT GOOD CROPS

TORONTO, July 15 (Special)—"Canadian Indians are no longer the children of the forests," said Lieut. F. O. Loft, president of the League of Indians, on his return to Toronto after a mission to the tribes of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Northern Ontario and British Columbia. He said the Indian is absorbing the best elements of the white man's civilization.

Lieutenant Loft explained it was a mistake to regard Indians merely as fishers and hunters. He talked with chiefs on the Blackfeet reserve, who look forward to large grain crops this year. There was an optimistic feeling with every tribe.

FACTIONS DIVIDE TASMANIAN LABOR'S POLITICAL ACTIVITY

HOBART, Tasmania, June 12 (Special Correspondence)—Labor politics in Tasmania are at sixs and sevens. Contesting the parliamentary election are three types of Labor politicians—those who want to abolish capitalissm and nationalize production, distribution, and exchange; those of moderate views who believe in constitutional methods for bringing about any changes; and "Independents" who are also denouncing the Extremists, and may be classed as "Moderates." Two of these latter candidates who failed of indorsement to stand in the Labor interests, and therefore put up as "Independents," have now been expelled from the Labor Party. Both Extremists and Moderates have been indorsed by the Labor Party. Recently a Labor M. P. who sought reelection to the Legislative Council or Upper House for a Labor stronghold, was defeated by a Nationalist, and the only Labor representative in that Chamber was therefore ousted.

PRICE OF MAINE ICE IS CUT

PORTLAND, Me., July 25—A reduction of from ten to twenty cents a hundred pounds for ice was announced by dealers yesterday. It was asserted by the Sebago Ice Company and the Woodfords Company that too keen competition made this move necessary.

NUMEROUS STRIKES REPORTED IN VIENNA

Some Workmen Now Estimate Their Wages for Year's Labor by Millions of Crowns

VIENNA, July 1, (Special Correspondence)—Many strikes are on in Vienna at present. Railway, telegraph and postal employes have just struck for three days, and the municipal street railway men have been out nearly a week. The Socialist organ, the Arbeiter Zeitung, reports in one issue strikes or wages disputes among the bookbinders, house painters, dressmakers, artificial feather makers, transport-workers, metal-workers, and employees in the communal kitchens.

To these must be added a series of strikes among the shoemakers in various factories, as well as in workshops for custom-made boots and shoes. In practically every case, these lost strikes have been brought about through demands for higher wages. The employers assert in fact that wages have been advanced every three months for the last three years, and it is impossible for them now to pay any more.

The latest demands of the shoe-trade workers include a general increase of 60 per cent on the present scale of wages, with another 15 per cent for "special work," in addition to a general supplementary payment of 423 crowns on each pair of brown, white, or patent leather shoes.

Under the present scale a workman receives on an average 18,000 crowns for making an ordinary pair of custom-made shoes and 18,327 crowns for shoes of finer workmanship. As a man can make from four to five pairs of shoes a week, his average earnings are from 72,000 to 95,000 crowns a week.

The "uppers" workmen are even better paid. They can easily make the uppers for three pairs of shoes in a day, for which they are paid 6400 crowns a pair. Taking a year's work as 50 working weeks, these men can earn 5,250,000 crowns a year.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

First Film Unit Almost Done in 'The Chronicles of America' Series

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, July 19

THE first unit in a definitive edition of the history of America in 100 reels of motion picture film will be completed about Aug. 1, according to Robert E. MacAlarney, general production manager for the "Chronicles of America" of the Yale University Press. Picturing the story of Columbus at the Portugal and Spanish courts and his landing on San Salvador, this unit is the first in the general division devoted to "The Morning of America."

"Few difficulties have been encountered in combining dramatic effectiveness with historic accuracy in this unit though much research in antiquarian shops for books upon costumes and settings has been necessary," said Mr. MacAlarney. "The material of the Columbus story has all the elements of first-class drama in it and is perhaps not representative of baffling problems that may arise as our work continues.'"

All the scenes save those on the caravel have been made and these will be made in Chicago during the next two weeks. A reproduction of the Santa Maria, one of Columbus' fleet, will afford a vessel for the caravel scenes. The pictures at the court of John II of Portugal, at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, and at the Convent of La Rabida, together with certain exteriors, have been made in the Vitagraph Studios in Brooklyn.

Approximately 160 persons have been used in these scenes. Fifty persons, including the sailors, will be necessary for the caravel scenes. Fred Eric, who has appeared on the legitimate stage in classical rôles, has the part of Columbus, and Miss Dolores Cassimelli that of Queen Isabella. Edwin L. Holywood has directed the scenes with the assistance of Frank Heath. William McCoy, first camera man, with Walter Strenge, both men of experience, have filmed the story.

Necessity for Accuracy

"It is much more trouble to make these pictures than ordinary ones," said Mr. MacAlarney, who was formerly managing editor of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation. "Detailed accuracy in accessories and costumes, in all properties, is not only desirable but essential. Expert cabinet makers have been employed to make the settings. Constantly the committee on publication of the Yale Press is meeting with the producers, inspecting the film as it is being made. It is, thus, to be an historically accurate production.

"One thing may be depended upon—historical verity will never be sacrificed for dramatic effectiveness. We may meet baffling problems in combining them in our units, but thus far we have found plenty of drama in hewing to the line of history. We are making these 100 reels—10,000 might be made—with three standpoints in mind, that of the school pupil, that of the college student, and that of the average citizen. Arthur Edwin Krows, scenario director and continuity editor, with a staff of 10 assistants, has these standpoints constantly in mind.

"Our next unit will be built around Jamestown with Pocahontas as the romantic character. John Rolfe, John Smith and Gov. Thomas Dale will figure in the scenes which will show English antagonism to Spain in the New World, and the alliance of the English with the Indian by the marriage of Rolfe and Pocahontas."

Succeeding units which have been approved include in the division, "The Morning of America," the Pilgrims, the Puritans, Peter Stuyvesant, William Penn, Maryland, the gateway to the West, and Wolfe and Montcalm. The Jamestown unit will be completed within five weeks, Mr. MacAlarney said, and beginning in September two directors will be making units simultaneously. Two years will be required to complete the 100 reels, the production manager predicted. The films will be leased to schools, churches, colleges and educational institutions and will not be shown in theaters. The aim of the Yale University Press in having the "Chronicles of America" filmed is distinctly educational and non-commercial.

Titles of Other Divisions

Other general divisions of the 100 reels include The Winning of Independence, The Young Republic, The Vision of the West, The Civil War, and The Age of Power. Under the first four divisions are found, among others, the following units:

Lexington, The Declaration of Independence, Yorktown, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Daniel Boone, Old Hickory, The Alamo, The Gold Rush and the Vigilantes, Abraham Lincoln, Stonewall Jackson, Lee and Appomatox.

The story of the first unit, now nearing completion, is as follows:

In 1485, when the leading nations of Europe are engaged in the search for a better route to the Orient, Columbus is seen at the court of King John II of Portugal, where he has spent nearly four years seeking a patron for his projected trip to the East by a western route around the world. King John has put off Columbus, while, at the suggestion of the Bishop of Ceuta, he has sent a secret expedition of his own, using Columbus' plans, to try out the new way. This expedition now returns with the conviction that the western sea is limitless and holds no land, but the King, afraid that he may lose a great opportunity, inclines to the belief that his own sailors are cowards, and thinks of giving Columbus his chance. Columbus has discovered the trick that has been played upon him, however, and eluding the King's guards, makes escape from Portugal with his little son, Diego.

More than five years later, Columbus, discouraged by Spain's lack of interest because all her resources are tied up in the war with the Moors, and incidentally unsupported by England, who temporizes with him, comes to the Convent of La Rabida, at Palos, where he has left Diego, to begin his journey to France. But the prior, Juan Perez, former confessor to the Queen of Spain, fearful that the glory of Columbus' probable achievement will be lost to his native land, persuades Columbus to remain till he has interceded for him with Isabella. His intercession is successful to the extent that Columbus is granted another interview with the sovereigns; but his claims of reward before his work is done lead them to reject him again. He is on his way to France when several courtiers and ladies persuade Isabella not to permit him to take his plan elsewhere. So he is called back and given assurance that all his demands will be met.

October 11, 1492, 35 days after leaving land, Columbus' ships are seen on the high seas, still pursuing a generally westward course. The superstitious, terrified crew is bribed and cajoled by Columbus; but they are on the verge of mutiny when land is seen from the ship ahead, and all other feelings are lost in general thanksgiving. The following morning Columbus and certain officers and men land at San Salvador. Europe's vision of the New World begins when Columbus returns to the Spanish sovereigns at Barcelona and personally reports his accomplishment to them.

New South Wales Orchestra to Disband

Only State Subsidized Orchestra in Australia Unable to Continue

Melbourne, June 12

Special Correspondence

VERY disquieting news comes from Sydney, the home of the one state subsidized orchestra in Australia. With continual financial disappointments in its various interstate tours, and the loss of its chief driving force, Mr. Henri Verbrugghen, it has never been possible to hope for the continued activities of the New South Wales State Orchestra. Recent elections in that State, resulting in a complete change of party, did not make one any less pessimistic, but now the crisis has come and notices of disbandment have been issued to the players.

Mr. Verbrugghen must, it would appear, have seen into the future when, last January, he announced his intention of taking a holiday trip to America and Europe. There are many Australian resorts to which he could have gone, but those who knew the inside workings were certain that Mr. Verbrugghen would not return, and that his holiday was diplomatic.

Mr. Verbrugghen's advice regarding the importing of a first-rate conductor from Europe or America was not taken, an experiment being made with a young and inexperienced conductor who happened at that time to be resident in Sydney. M. André Shalski is a Polish pianist who has had some little experience of orchestral conducting in Warsaw, but who never stood a chance of filling the void left by Mr. Verbrugghen. A young man of 24 is not likely to imbue experienced orchestral hands with any confidence, and, although M. Skalski showed considerable, and in many ways extraordinary, talent, the experiment was useless for practical reasons.

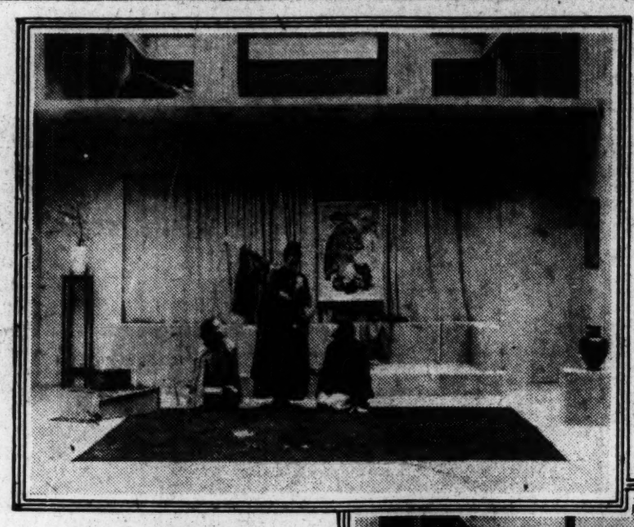
The few enthusiasts who have remained after months of discouragement, have used every endeavor to keep the orchestra intact, but Mr. Verbrugghen's latest ultimatum from New York has given it a quietus. He demands £1500 a year as director of the orchestra and a further £1500 a year as director of the state conservatorium—two positions which, it is thought by many, he could not satisfactorily fulfill simultaneously.

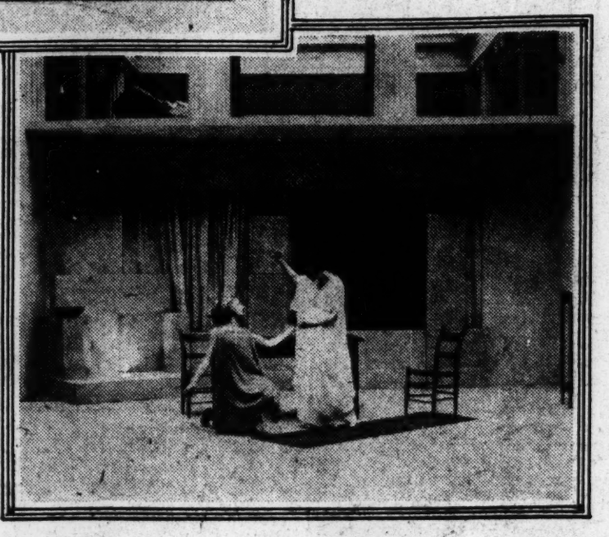
In face of the lamentable disbanding of this superb body of players it is interesting to compare the financial demands of Mr. Verbrugghen and Prof. Marshall Hall, who pioneered the orchestral music in Melbourne for many years prior to 1914. At no period of his association with music in Melbourne during the period when he was director of the Marshall Hall Conservatorium was he in receipt of more than £500 per annum. Marshall Hall never received one single cent for his orchestral conducting. Among Australian musicians he is regarded with great affection.

Sessue Hayakawa on Study-Visit to Japan

TOKYO, July 4 (Special Correspondence)—Returning to his native land after eight years' absence, in order to obtain both modern and ancient "local color" for Japanese films, Sessue Hayakawa, perhaps the only Japanese film star to gain popularity with American movie fans, arrived here recently, and was given a reception by thousands of adoring girls and boys that nearly equaled that accorded the Prince of Wales. Previous to his arrival it was rumored that there would be an anti-Hayakawa demonstration at the dock as a remonstrance to certain kinds of films, said to be discreditable to Japan, enacted by Hayakawa in America. But if there was any ill-feeling among the hundreds that lined the dock as the ship warped into the pier it did not come to the surface. Mr. Hayakawa says that he comes to get a new viewpoint of his fatherland, which has grown so fast during the past few years that he can no longer interpret truly the present day customs of his people, whom he has not been with for eight years. In addition, he is going to make a study of Japanese folklore, believing that there is an abundance of material there for interesting plots that will prove popular to the American public.

Michio Itow's Pin Wheel, revised and augmented, will be reopened Monday evening, July 30, at the Little Theater.





Above—Urquhart Wilcox's Method of Staging as Adapted to the Japanese Fantasy, "Somebody-Nobody." Given at the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo. The Curtains in the Arch Were Completely Drawn to Form a Wall. Blocks at Its Base Gave It Stability, and Were Used for the Small Amount of Furniture

Below—The Fireplace Made of Blocks With Its Flue Cut Off, and the Manner in Which Blocks Are Piled to Suggest a Window Are Shown in This Scene from the "Will of the Wisp." In the Background Arise Interior Pillars of the Albright Art Gallery, Which Illustrates How the Stage May Be Set Up in Any Large Room

Urquhart Wilcox's Convertible Unit Stage Settings

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 22 (Special Correspondence) — Something of the spirit of the charade and the artistry of the Chinese stage have been utilized in a new stage setting, which has been worked out here by Urquhart Wilcox, an artist, and teacher in the Albright School of Fine Arts. By means of simple grouping of blocks, for all the world like gray building stones, except that they are light and easily handled, and a few curtains in the background to supply vertical lines, he transplants his audience into a fairyland where anything might happen.

How successfully these simple means, when arranged with artistic aforethought, can be used to create the illusion was illustrated by a group of plays given recently by the Thumb Box players in the foyer of the Albright Gallery. When the audience arrived they immediately sensed something scarcely orthodox, for there, right where the curtain usually is, were the gray building blocks, arranged in the form of a pyramid and in the background what appeared to be a deep set proscenium arch with an opportunity for apron action.

Then the music began, and two young men simply dressed in art school frocks came forward and began to arrange the blocks, and draw the curtains in the background to form the vertical lines for windows and doors.

Whistler once said that the way to make a picture is to start at the center of interest and work away from it while the interest lasts. Mr. Wilcox followed this method of procedure. He vigneted his stage. His outer front and side forms were low and stand alone. His fireplace had no flue; it needed none for one is concerned with its warmth and not its smoke. It was cut off at the height of the arch. These forms increased in height as they went back stage and finally terminated in the shallow box stage proper at the rear. Building blocks allowed for entrances at the side, and one was also provided in the rear if a door was desired.

Mr. Wilcox in explaining his idea said: "The moving picture with its ability to portray thousands of scenes in one production has forced the theater-world to turn its thoughts in other directions. The theater is beginning to appreciate the value of stimulating the imagination through connotation rather than seeking to realistically picture its background.

"In our work here we have endeavored to devise a stage setting that will overcome the drawbacks which community theaters and amateur players generally experience in the staging of plays because of the tremendous cost of painted scenery and other accessories, even when manufactured at home.

"Through the means that have been designed the intimate feeling of being right in the same room with the players has been achieved, for there is no raised stage. Yet the audience, as it needs to be, is separated from the actors. Moreover, it is possible for 200 persons to be seated and see perfectly even when arranged in a semicircle about the stage at an angle of 120 degrees. The amateurs are not obliged to raise their voices, which is often what works havoc with their productions.

"The background is a framework made of ordinary scenery cloth. Across the opening are four curtains of pure white canton flannel which gives the necessary vertical lines when doors or windows are required. The sides are hinged so that it can be folded and compactly stored away.

"The blocks are also made of scenery cloth, which makes them light and easy to handle with the length, and breadth and thickness all multiples of each other. Both the background and the blocks were designed so that they would have exactly the right proportions to the figures.

"Although we painted the blocks gray it seems that some very jolly settings for a musical comedy could be obtained with the blocks in different colors. We use the simplest accessories, a chair or two, rugs, a bit of drapery, and a bronze vase perhaps, for our endeavor has been to eliminate the unnecessary.

"We've avoided that 'jinx' of all amateur productions, the curtain, besides giving the audience the fun of seeing a stage 'made' before their eyes. Complicated electric effects have also been abolished by installing a small switch board in front which has the tremendous advantage of enabling the operator to modify and control his lighting with far more artistic results."

Chicago Active in Concert Field

Cellist, Violinist, Pianist and Singers All Represented

Chicago, July 15

Special Correspondence

THERE is still considerable activity in the concert field here. Among the recent concerts, that by Jaroslav Gons, who presented a program of violoncello music in Ziegfeld Theater recently, was notable for some excellent playing, as well as for some music which had at least novelty to recommend it. Mr. Gons' principal offerings were a concerto by Goens, a work written in the rather obvious and saccharine style of Golterman; a sonata written in the old style by Alfredo Piatti, who lived in London in the latter part of the nineteenth century, and the well-known "Kol Nidrei," by Bruch. The following Thursday (July 6) a recital was given by Edward Collins, one of the most gifted of the local pianists. Mr. Collins has technical brilliancy, as well as musical feeling, to recommend his art, and he was able to make even Brahms' variations on a theme by Handel sound more interesting than in reality they are. There were smaller pieces by Chopin, Griffes, Ganz, Liszt, and others, which were performed with admirable skill.

Dr. Fery Lulek, a baritone who has lately come to Chicago from New York, offered a program of songs, July 11. This artist, a specialist in German lieder, made up half of his artistic schedule with songs by Schubert, Schumann and Brahms. Possessed of a voice of attractive quality, Dr. Lulek brings to the interpretation of that music no little imaginativeness of style, particularly in the singing of works by Teutonic writers.

A pupil formerly with Professor Auer at the Petrograd Conservatory—Miron Poliakin—made his first appearance in Chicago at a recital given July 12. At this function it was evident that Professor Auer is possessed of a remarkable genius for producing virtuosi of polished execution and ardent warmth of tone. Mr. Poliakin demonstrated in Mendelssohn's concerto, in Bach's Chaconne and in some smaller pieces by Juon, Tschaikowsky and Sarasate that he has been admirably equipped to run in the race with Heifetz, Elman and others of his teacher's exemplars. Whether he will catch up with them will depend, perhaps, upon other things than violin-playing alone, but in his recital here he proved that his art is well worth while.

Burton Thatcher enlisted the attention of an audience in Ziegfeld Theater, July 13, with a program of vocal works. These included a group of songs by Moussorgsky, four Negro spirituals arranged by Burleigh and Guion and smaller works by Kreins, Massenet, Gustlin, Elgar, Branscombe, and Borowski. In his presentation of this program Mr. Thatcher showed that his reputation as an interpreter of vocal music has been based upon qualities of style that are not heard from every singer of songs. He is particularly happy in catching the theme of what may be called "narrative" songs, in which dramatic rather than operatic fervidity is brought into play. By that token the recitalist made an excellent showing in Moussorgsky's "After the Battle," "In My Attic" and "Retrospect." F. B.

Strong Art Display for Canadian Exhibition

TORONTO, July 12 (Special Correspondence)—An unusually fine art display is promised at the Canadian National Exhibition this year, which opens on Aug. 26. One of the features will be a collection of Spanish art, 12 of the greatest of the present-day Spanish masters being represented, including Mazquita, Rusinol, Vasquez, Cardona, Zubiarre, Bilboa, Ignacia Panaza, and Sorolla. The collection was made at Pinaza and has already reached London, preparatory to being shipped along with a splendid British collection. Mr. E. Rimbault Didbin is the resident art director in Europe for the Canadian National Exhibition, and he has made what he believes to be an exceptionally good collection of British works which will include Sir William Orpen's famous "Hall of Mirrors." The Canadian artists are to have a notable representation.

The Art Center, Washington, is planning an international exhibition in which many foreign countries will be represented, through the co-operation of the embassies and legations.

Madge Kennedy will have the leading rôle in "Spite Corner," to be produced by John Golden.

Architects to Assist Small Home Builders

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has planned for the formation of the Atlantic division of the Architects Small House Service Bureau, under the direction of Edwin H. Brown, chairman of the Committee on Small Houses.

"The fundamental idea of the bureau is to educate the great class, which cannot afford to hire an architect to build its houses, in the knowledge of the benefits of good architecture," says Mr. Brown. "Our purpose is philanthropic; we want to put the ideal of good construction before the people who are building small houses. It is up to the architectural profession to teach them that artistic houses can be built as cheaply.

"Ninety-five per cent of the houses containing six rooms or less, in the Bronx, in outlying suburbs and in other cities, are not designed by architects. The bureau furnishes a set of plans, one of which may be purchased at a nominal sum. The bureau exists to improve the architecture of the small home, to eliminate waste in the building, and to insure good, safe, economical building."

Replying to the objctions that such a bureau might tend to force out of business those architects who are getting a living by designing small houses, Mr. Brown said:

"I feel that it will be the biggest aid to such architects which has yet been devised by the profession. First, the bureau is limited to the design of houses of not more than six primary rooms; second, it recommends the fullest use of an architect's service; and thirdly, not 3 per cent of these houses are now designed by architects.

"It is distinctly up to the profession of architecture, and particularly up to the American Institute of Architects, to carry this thing through."

Toward a British Union of the Arts and Industries

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 11

WITH a view to improving the facilities for artistic production in the United Kingdom, the industrial art committee of the Federation of British Industries has recently made an inquiry and issued an interesting report. The committee, the report states, believe that a more effective and close co-operation with local schools and museums would be of incalculable value to industries, in which applied art is an important factor.

They consider it essential that practical designers for commercial purposes who have served an apprenticeship in the works, and obtained a thorough knowledge of the technique and commercial requirements of the industry, should have a thorough course of training in art under competent teachers. This training, they point out, will be much more successful if the student has access to a really fine collection of the best products of his craft, both ancient and modern, especially if the collection is wide enough in scope to show him these products in relation to others of kindred nature or use.

Perennial Need of Study

Experience of the "refresher" courses instituted at the Royal College of Art has shown that even when a designer is fully trained he will derive much benefit from periodical study under sympathetic teachers and in the congenial atmosphere of the art school and museum.

While acknowledging the high degree of co-operation existing in some of the most important industrial centers between the industry and the art schools, the report points out that in very few centers is there any effective means of providing the museum with an up-to-date collection of the products of the local industries. In consequence neither those industries nor the art school find in the museum material which is of any direct service to them and co-operation is practically non-existent. To obviate this defect the committee recommend that every museum should have a strong applied art section.

It is particularly important, they point out, that this section should be thoroughly representative of the lines of production prevailing in the locality, showing what has been done in the past, both in England and abroad, and containing an up-to-date collection of the best work turned out by the industry. They strongly recommend that the practice of local industries keeping the museum supplied with samples of their products should be widely extended, and that local industrialists should give assistance in securing adequate examples of antique and foreign work.

Local Exhibits Recommended

The report points out the desirability of products being shown both separately and, so far as possible, together with other products which are customarily used with them, as, for instance, furnishing fabrics in conjunction with furniture, also that proper provision should be made by means of students' rooms and otherwise to allow of a close and detailed study of individual exhibits.

The committee propose that when possible local museums containing adequate applied art collections be made more useful to manufacturers, designers, and students by the establishment of a system of museum lectures and personally conducted visits, such as has been arranged during recent years in various museums in London.

The report emphasizes the great importance of establishing a closer and more personal interest than generally exists at present between the local manufacturers and the art schools. Many schools, the report points out, suffer from the lack of a technical demonstrator, expert in the local industry, so that the teaching tends to become unduly academic. Where this want is due to lack of funds, the committee propose that local industries might make arrangements for experts actually engaged in industrial work to attend the school for this purpose. Even a system of informal "visitors" from local firms, they consider, could be of great assistance. The committee is also of opinion that the school and local industry would benefit greatly if both teachers and students were given opportunities to visit works in the neighborhood, where they could see not only the process employed, but the commercial and industrial atmosphere in which a designer has to work.

"Refresher" Courses

Where the art school is adequately equipped and staffed the committee recommends the adoption of a system of "refresher" courses similar to that which has lately been arranged with the Royal College of Art.

In conclusion the committee state that in order to secure the fullest co-operation they consider local industries should be strongly represented on the boards both of the school and of the museum, and that, if possible, this representation should be upon the nomination of local trade associations, in order that an official connection may be established. Finally they suggest that trade associations which represent an artistic industry should appoint a special art or art and technical committee, which could take up energetically these and similar questions.

FILMS GIVE FALSE IDEAS OF AMERICA

Hamper Mission Work in Orient, Presbyterians Are Told

PASADENA, Cal., July 25.—American motion pictures are blamed for the troubles of American missionaries in the Orient, in a report from the Women's Board for Foreign Missions, presented here at the annual sessions of the Presbyterian Synods of Arizona and California.

This report declares that the natives of Canton, Shanghai, Tokyo, Calcutta, Bombay, and Jerusalem, viewing "Western" pictures, conclude that all American men are "barbaric savages," who gamble for a living, drink whisky like water, carry two guns and a bowie knife, and slay their fellow men as a pastime; and that American women are dance hall girls who smoke, drink heavily and "sell themselves for a coin or a smile."

The other pictures shown in the Orient are of the eternal triangle variety, the report continued.

"In Jerusalem, within 100 yards from the grave in the garden where the Saviour of the world lay after his crucifixion," the report declared, "there is a movie run by an enemy of all righteousness, showing revolting and sensual pictures of American life. These people in foreign lands have no means of knowing that such presentations are a gross libel on the majority of our population."

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ORIENTALS

VICTORIA, B. C., July 11 (Special Correspondence)—A proposal that a fund be raised to pay the expense of a campaign for Oriental exclusion in Canada will be laid before the merchants of British Columbia when they meet in convention here soon. It is proposed that the Retail Merchants' Association levy a per capita tax of $3 upon its membership for this purpose. The B. C. Laundrymen's Association will ask the merchants to endorse a resolution asking that Oriental laundries be forced to operate under the stringent regulations governing white laundries.

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ITALY'S COLONIES PROVOKE DEBATE

Socialists Demand Retirement From Libya—Optimistic Hopes Unfulfilled

ROME, June 24 (Special Correspondence)—The Italian Chamber has had an important debate upon the three Italian colonies in Africa—Eritrea, Benadir, and Libya. Italy, like Germany, entered the colonial field late in the day, when all the best plots of land had been already appropriated. Massowa on the Red Sea, the nucleus of the "Red Sea Colony," called by the Greek name, Eritrea, was occupied as late as 1885, and the colony organized in 1890. Italian Somaliland, or Benadir, was started in 1894; but the difficulties with Abyssinia, culminating in the Italian defeat at Adowa in 1896, led to the fall of the Imperialist Premier, Crispi, and the check to Italian colonial dreams for 15 years.

Prophecies Unfulfilled

The extravagant hopes, formed by the advocates of the Libyan War, about the future of the two new African provinces, have not been fulfilled. The new colony has not attracted emigrants; Tripoli has not become "a second Nice"; the country behind it has not developed, as Senator Vigoni prophesied; Cyrene has not renewed the golden age, of which Pindar and Herodotus were quoted as witnesses.

During the European war the Italians wisely left the interior to itself, while contenting themselves with holding three or four coast towns. Since the war, they have granted a Parliament to the Cyrenaica, and have lately, under the governorship of Count Volpi, indulged in military operations outside Tripoli. But Libya has so far, after 10 years' experience, produced little benefit to Italy and has cost considerable sums.

Withdrawal Favored

The debate showed that the Socialists, whose spokesman was Mr. Lazzari, desire to clear out of Libya altogether. An intermediate opinion, that of Bissolati, was that Italy should content herself with holding the coast towns, and' this, in practice, she has adopted. Mr. Amendola, Colonial Minister, a journalist who has attained Cabinet rank, expressed the fear that some Arab chiefs meditated an alliance with the Senussi against the Italians, thus transporting the Arab agitation from Tripolitania to the quieter Cyrenaica. The only obstacle to that alliance is the problematical good faith of the Senussi.

There is another more formidable danger—the Pan-Islamic movement. The "League of oppressed (Moslem) nationalities" is at present mainly directed against the British in Egypt, and its spokesman in Rome has been allowed to air his views on that subject in Roman newspapers with impunity. But the Italian Colonial office knowns that, if the league's enemy be Great Britain today, it will be Italy tomorrow.

Alliances Questioned

Mr. Amendola asked what advantage Italy would gain by favoring Pan-Islamic aspirations at her own expense. It would have been well if Count Sforza and Mr. Schanzer had reflected upon the truth of the Colonial Minister's question before making their pacts with the Kemalists, one object of which was to obtain Turkish influence with the Arabs of Libya.

If Italy remains in Libya—as the majority of the present Chamber desires her to do—her best policy is to allow the natives as full an autonomy as possible, to prevent bureaucratic methods from entering the colony from Rome, and to render it self-supporting. But whether Libya will ever pay is a doubtful question.

Italy and Zionism

The Italian press is greatly pleased at the adverse vote of the British House of Lords to Lord Balfour's scheme for a Jewish national home in Palestine. There is no anti-Semitism whatever in Italy. Baron Sonnino, Mr. Luzzatti and Mr. Schanzer are all Jews by origin, and no one thinks the worse of them for that. But both the Vatican and the Italian Government are opposed to any arrangement which will subordinate to Zionist interests those of Latin Christianity in the Holy Land.

In the present traditional state of anti-French feeling in Italy, the Government would naturally support the Vatican in any attempt to lessen French influence in the Levant. Count de Salis, the British Minister to the Holy See, has been summoned to London to tender his advice upon the question to Mr. Churchill and Sir Herbert Samuel, who have thus before them the Vatican's views.

British Concessions to Italy

Another question is understood to have been discussed between the British Government and Mr. Schanzer, that of the colonial compensations due to Italy under Article 13 of the Treaty of London of 1915. That article provided that "should France and Great Britain extend their colonial possessions in Africa at the expense of Germany, they will admit in principle Italy's right to demand certain compensation by way of an extension of her possessions in Eritrea, Somaliland, and Libya, and the colonial areas adjoining French and British colonies." The premise of this article having been fulfilled, Great Britain is willing to offer to Italy at the expense of British East Africa the ports of Kismayu and Jubaland, besides the oasis of Jaghbub, on the western frontier of the Cyrenaica and forming part of Egypt. Thus, Benadir and Libya would be considerably enlarged.

KLANSMEN'S PARADES IN GEORGIA HELD UP

ATLANTA, Ga., July 25.—Edward Young Clark, Imperial Wizard, pro tem, of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, late yesterday issued a statement denying that he had unmasked the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia or any other part of the country.

The only thing he did, Mr. Clark said, was to issue an executive order, applying only to Georgia, "stopping for the time being all parades and the use of the mask and costume for any purpose in Georgia by the Klansmen except in the Klavern or lodge room of the Klan."

BRITISH NOTE UNAPPRECIATED BY THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT

Reply Recognizes Right of Indemnities, but Ministry Insists on Bargaining Over Amounts

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 24 (Special Correspondence)—The British note addressed to the Egyptian Government on the subject of the assassinations of foreigners in the service of the Egyptian Government, especially British subjects, which was couched in the strongest terms permissible in diplomatic language, has not been fully appreciated by the Egyptian Government or the public. Possibly the country considers it in the light of a communiqué under martial law, overlooking the fact that independence carries with it responsibilities which must be shouldered. The Egyptian reply to the note recognizes the right of the families of victims to liberal indemnities, but the amount of such indemnities has been recently the subject of much bargaining in the Ministry.

The work of assassination is attributable directly to but a small number of politicians. So far no blame has been attached to the fellaheen who form nine-tenths of Egypt's population, though being largely inarticulate their influence is not superficially apparent. Living their simple strenuous life they have little interest in or sympathy with violent politics. There have been no disorders outside the towns, and the Englishmen in their midst have not been molested. At the present moment of the country's development it is unfortunate that the finer qualities of the fellaheen are not sufficiently represented among those who pose politically and in the press as Egypt's sponsors.

Modern Egypt is among the youngest of the nations and, so far, she has not been given a full opportunity of showing how she will bear her responsibilities. As talkers and writers the educated classes are voluble and frequently impressive. As men of action they generally are deficient. Independence has been rushed upon them before they have given tangible proofs that they can act independently.

R. S. Patterson, one of the most capable and popular officials Egypt has had, on his retiring from the post of adviser to the Ministry of Education a few weeks ago, said that having been in intimate touch with the political development of the last few years, he felt that the present degree of independence granted to Egypt was not in the country's best interests, but had to be accorded owing to the frequent mistakes of the British Foreign Office in handling the Egyptian problem. He was convinced that better results would be obtained by a gradual introduction of self-government and that such a measure would have been quite acceptable to the Rushdi government of 1919 had the Foreign Office viewed it sympathetically. Under the actual circumstances of unrest fostered by Extremists there was no alternative but to grant the Egypians a degree of independence they little dreamed of obtaining 3 years ago, but being really unprepared for it they will have to pay a heavy price in the way of costly mistakes which may well cause Great Britain many an uncomfortable moment particularly in regard to foreign interests. Perhaps it is still not too late for Great Britain to face matters frankly and to demand from the Egyptians a satisfactory program of self-government to be carried out under probationary conditions.









Upper Left-Hand Picture Shows Street Being Constructed in the New Hibbing Location. Upper Right-Hand Picture Shows Three-Story House in Process of Removal, Attached to Large Steam Tractor. Lower Left-Hand Picture Shows Another Large House on Wheels. Lower Right-Hand Picture Shows a Large Clubhouse Which Was Moved in Three Sections

Minnesota Town of 15,000 Moved Distance of Two Miles

Hibbing Was Located on 40,000,000 Tons of Iron Ore, Which Is Now Available

Hibbing, Minn., June 30
Special Correspondence

HIBBING has settled down to life on its new site. It cost between $15,000,000 and $18,000,000, it is estimated, to move the town of 15,000 off the iron ore bed it had grown upon, a moving bill of something like $1000 an inhabitant. Hibbing stands now two miles distant from the 40,000,000 tons of ore it had locked up.

The story of the moving of Hibbing is part of the epic of steel. Hibbing was in the way. The Oliver Mining Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, moved Hibbing, and in the moving spent millions so lavishly on the town that it is now, in the midst of the iron range, like a jewel dropped on a slag heap.

Hibbing has a $3,000,000 high school fitted with marble and bronze. It has a $500,000 hotel, expensive clubs, department stores, public buildings. It is a model city, built on an architectural design.

And this striking city, freshly rebuilt, may be deserted in 30 years or so. When the iron is mined there will be no more reason for Hibbing.

Deposit of Commercial Ore

Going back to the beginning of Hibbing, near the center of the great Mesabi iron region in Minnesota there is one deposit of commercial iron ore that amounted to more than 750,000,000 tons. It extended from east to west for more than two miles and its width varied up to more than a mile. Before much was known of the size or shape of this enormous deposit the village of Hibbing was established, approximately midway between the east and west ends of the ore. No particular care was exercised to see whether or not the town was built on ore or on waste ground. The village finally became a town of 12,000 or 15,000 people sprawled over a considerable area.

The Oliver company drilled its townsite lands and found therein an enormous body of ore, lying under a surface so thin that mining would be quite inexpensive. As the lease was for a 50 year term and time was passing, the company decided to remove the 40 acres of stores, public buildings, hotels, dwellings and the like to a new and convenient spot, where there was no ore. This was found two miles south, and for the past two years removal has been in progress.

The Oliver company held mining rights and could evict all residents on the tract but it made arrangements to move everybody, replace their homes or places of business intact, to build new on their own plans if so desired and to take payment in long-term contracts at low interest rates, to build streets, place sewers, lay sidewalks, and generally improve the new location.

In addition to moving the people, the Oliver company constructed a $500,000 hotel and put other millions into department store buildings, garages, clubhouses, newspaper offices and flat buildings.

Buildings Put in by the City

The village on its own part put in schools and other public buildings. There are other schools almost as costly as the high school. There is a village light, heat and power plant representing over $1,000,000, which supplies heat, water and electric current for all purposes at less than cost; and there are innumerable other conveniences for living.

The village could afford it; more than 96 per cent of its tax receipts were from the various mining companies, outside corporations that could not move their property away in time to escape taxes. And the village had the power; the votes showed that at every election.

Rich Mine Within Village Limits

With all this expenditure, taxes weren't high; the rate was not excessive as rates go in Minnesota. They were less than at St Paul or Minneapolis or Duluth. There were so many rich mines within the village limits that the valuation was tremendous, better than $85,000,000 and it did not take a high rate to obtain enormous supplies of cash. Hibbing spends $1,000,000 a year more for general village purposes than Duluth with 100,00. No town anywhere of anything-like its size compares with Hibbing for the expenditure of money and for the things it gives its inhabitants.

As to the moving, it was comparatively easy to lay out everything harmoniously and on a proper scale, and it was simple to save money by doing the work by wholesale. The moving of buildings, was done by putting very heavy sets of small wheels under each corner of the building and hitching a tractor to them. Thus the structure would travel across the two miles from the old town to the new in a day.

The center of the new town is composed of new buildings, of steel and stone, brick and terra cotta, most of them built for the occupants by the Oliver company on the basis of payment on long time, with low interest on deferred charges. The removed structures mostly occupy the outskirts, not being of a type commensurate with the character of the business districts.

Cost of Entire Work

It is not known what the cost of the entire work was, including removal, new buildings, public improvements, and the cost of surface rights in the old village. A part of this the Oliver Mining Company has spent, a part the municipality, and a part the residents; of its share the Oliver will get back some from those who have bought from it, on contracts, the rest it must absorb in the mining cost on the ore to be taken from the tract cleared off. And this tract, with perhaps 40,000,000 tons of ore at low royalty and easy mining, should easily repay that charge in time.

The years of the village seem numbered. The Oliver company had to clean off that ground, for the ore must be mined during its lease; and so far as the company was concerned, action was imperative. About 200,000,000 tons of ore have been shipped from mines of the village and township, and probably there remain more than 500,000,000 tons. This is being and will be shipped at such a rate that it will last possibly 30 years or less.

When it is gone little will be left to recommend the region for settlement. While it is true that agriculture is successful in that district, this is only because mines furnish a market; an attempt to raise for distant shipment would probably be too costly to succeed. Long before 30 years have passed the timber possibilities of the region will have been exhausted. No other minerals are probable. With these things before their eyes these people have undertaken all these costly improvements and have obligated themselves to pay for buildings of a very permanent character.

MR. LITVINOFF IN BERLIN

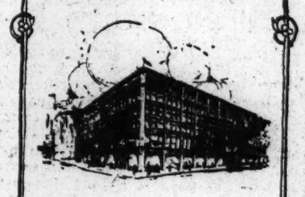
BERLIN, July 24 (By The Associated Press)—The Russian delegates to The Hague Conference, headed by Maxim Litvinoff, with secretaries and others making up a party of 15, arrived in Berlin from The Hague today. It is understood they plan to remain in Berlin for some time.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS RECOVER SHARPLY AFTER EARLY DECLINE

Buying of Confident Character Develops in Coppers and Motors

Selling of the general list was resumed at the opening of today's New York stock market.

Oils were the heaviest features, Mexican Petroleum and Standard Oil of California forfeiting large fractions to 1¼ points with Pan American, Sinclair and Invincible. American Ice, Consolidated Gas, U. S. Rubber and Sears Roebuck, also were heavy. Fractional declines were made by high grade rails including Canadian Pacific and Reading.

American Sugar was the only active issue to show firmness, advancing one point.

Some Good Recoveries

The market turned upward on short covering before the end of the first hour. Steels, equipments, motors, coppers and food and chemical specialties were the active features. Republic, Crucible and Gulf States steels rose 1 to 2½ points. American and Baldwin Locomotives gained 1 to 1½ and Studebaker and Chandler recovered much of yesterday's losses.

American Smelting, American Sugar and Allied Chemical advanced 1 to 2 points. Rails also strengthened, especially Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio and New York Central, but Atlantic Coast Line was heavy.

Call money opened at 4 per cent.

Trading broadened on the more general improvement shown by the list during the mid-session. Buying of a confident character developed in motors and coppers. Rails strengthened their position under lead of grangers and coalers, and independent steels made additional gains.

Libertys Are Strong

Four new high records were made by Liberty bonds in the first half of today's session.

The 3½s rose to 101.16, the first 4s to 101.68, the first 4¼s to 101.68 and the fourth 4¼s to 101.74.

Otherwise dealings were dull and uncertain. The only foreign issue to show a gain was the Uruguay 8s, which advanced a large fraction, while several French municipals were moderately heavy.

Firmness was shown by Northern Pacific refunding 5s, Illinois Central refunding 4s and Consolidated Gas 7s.

UNDERTONE OF LONDON MARKET QUIET AND FIRM

LONDON, July 25—While securities in the stock exchange displayed a good undertone, trading was not brisk. Operations were again restricted by the fortnightly settlement.

Demand from investors made the gilt edged list firm. French loans also were well maintained, with sentiment cheerful. Home rails stiffened with the feeling confident. Argentine rails also improved on purchasing for investment.

Dollar descriptions were quiet and flabby. Good support was in evidence in the industrial list, which was steady. Hudson's Bay 6 9-16; rubber shares better, in sympathy with the crude article.

Changes in the oil division were narrow and irregular, owing to adjustments. Royal Dutch was 37½, Shell Transport & Trading 4½, Mexican Eagle 3.

Consols for money 95⅝. Grand Trunk 1¼. De Beers 10⅜, Rand Mines 2⅜. Bar Silver 35d. per ounce. Money Ry. 1¼ per cent. Discount rates short and three months bills 1⅞@2 per cent.

DIVIDENDS

The Pepperell Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of $4 per share, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 24.

The Jefferson-Clearfield Coal & Iron Company declared the usual semi-annual dividend of $2.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 15 to holders of record Aug. 8.

The Cleveland Buffalo Transit declared an initial dividend of 2 per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 26.

Central Arizona Light & Power Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock which compares with 1 per cent paid three months ago. The usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent was also declared on the preferred stock. These dividends are payable Aug 15 to holders of record July 31.

Brooklyn Edison Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 18.

Brooklyn Edison Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 18.

Massachusetts Cotton Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 per share, payable Aug. 10 to stock of record July 25.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	1922	1922	1921
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.53½	1.62	1.59
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.[illegible]	1.28	1.37¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.81¼	.78½	.79¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.46½	.47¼	.52½
Flour, Minn. pat	7.75	7.75	10.00
Lard, prime	12.30	12.30	12.65
Pork, mess	29.00	28.50	24.00
Beef, family	14.50	15.50	16.00
Sugar, gran	6.80	6.20	5.85
Iron, No. 2 Phil	27.01	27.32	21.85
Silver	.69⅜	.70⅛	.61¼
Lead	5.65	5.75	4.40
Tin	32.25	31.25	26.00
Copper	13.85	13.75	12.25
Rubber, rib sm shts	.14⅝	.14⅞	.14½
Cotton, Mid Uplands	21.45	21.90	12.00
Steel billets, Pitts	35.00	35.00	33.00
Print cloths	.06½	.06½	.04⅝
Zinc	6.25	5.70	4.55

CLOSES BUENOS AIRES BRANCH

BUENOS AIRES, July 25—The branch of the American Foreign Banking Corporation here has been closed. Its equipment will be taken over by the Buenos Aires branch of the First National Bank of Boston.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last July 25	Last July 24
Adams Ex	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
Adv Rumley	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
Ajax Rubber	13⅛	14	13⅛	13⅝	13⅜
Air Reduction	56	56⅝	56	56⅜	....
Allied Chem	68½	69⅛	68½	68⅝	67⅝
Allied Chem pf	106⅛	106½	106⅜	106⅜	107
Allis Chalm	51⅜	53⅜	51⅜	53	51⅜
Allis Chalm pf	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅛	....
Am Ag Chem	38⅜	38⅞	38⅜	38⅞	39
Am Beet Sug	46⅜	47	46	47	45⅝
Am Can	56⅜	59¼	56⅜	59¼	56⅜
Am Cotton Oil	26	26⅝	26	26⅝	26⅝
Am Express	128	128	128	128	....
Am Hide & L	14	14	14	14	13⅜
Am H & L pf	69⅛	69¼	69⅛	69⅜	69
Am Ice	106	07⅜	105	107⅜	106⅛
Am Ice pf	89¼	89½	84¼	89½	89
Am Inter Corp	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅞	41⅜
Am La France	13	13	13	13	13
Am Lin Oil	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	34⅛
Am Lin Oil pf	54	54	54	54	....
Am Loco	114⅛	115¼	114⅛	115⅜	113⅜
Am Radiator	96⅜	97⅛	96⅜	97	9 3⅛
Am Saf Razor	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼
Am Ship & Com	20	20	19⅜	20	19⅜
Am Sm & R	60	60⅞	60	60⅞	59
Am Steel Fdys	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	36¼
Am Sugar	81	82¼	81	81⅞	80⅜
Am Sugar pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	....
Am Tel & C	58	58	58	58	....
Am Tel & Tel	121⅞	122	121⅞	122	121⅝
Am W Pap pf	29	29	29	29	29⅝
Am W W & E	16	16¼	16	16⅛	16
Am WW 6% pf	40¼	40½	40¼	40¼	40⅛
A WW&E 1 pf	87	87	87	87	....
Am Woolen	89	90¼	89	90¼	89
An. Zinc	17	17	17	17	17
Am Zinc pf	45½	46	45¾	46	43¾
Anaconda	52½	54	51⅝	53⅛	52
Assets Real	2	2	2	2	2
Asso Oil	110	110	110	110	110
Atl Birm & A	3½	3½	3	3½	3
Atchison	100¾	102⅜	100¾	102⅜	100¼
Atl Co Line	106¼	107¾	106½	107¾	107⅜
Atl G & W I	35¾	36	35¾	36	35⅝
Atl Fruit	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2¼
Austin Nich	26	26	26	26	26
Baldwin	115¾	117⅛	115¾	117⅛	115¾
Balt & Ohio	53	54⅜	53	54⅜	53⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	62	62	62	62	62
Barnet Lea pf	96	96	96	96	....
Barnsdall A	30¼	30¼	30	30	....
Barnsdall B	26½	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
Beth Steel B	75¾	77⅜	75¾	77	6¼
Bush Fish	8⅜	9	8½	8½	8¼
B R T	24	25⅛	23¾	25⅛	23⅞
B R T ctfs	21	21¼	21	21⅜	21
Bklyn Un Gas	109	109	109	109	110
Butterick	22	22	21½	21½	22⅝
Butte Cop&Z	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
Butte & Sup	26⅛	29	18½	28¾	28¼
Callahan Min	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7¾
Cal Petrol	58	58⅜	5 ⅜	58¼	58⅜
Can Pac	138⅜	139¼	13 ⅜	139½	138¾
Cent Leather	39⅜	39⅞	39½	39¾	39⅝
Cent Leath pf	73½	73¾	72⅞	72⅞	73⅜
Cerro de Pasco	36¼	37¼	3⁷¼	37½	36⅜
Chandler Motor	63¼	65⅜	63 ⅛	65⅝	63
Chic & Alton	10	10¾	10	10	10⅝
Chic & Alton pf	17½	17⅝	17	17	....
Ches & Ohio	67½	68⅜	67⅛	68⅛	67⅜
C E Ill new	33¼	3½	33⅛	33¼	....
C & E I pf new	51½	52	51¼	52	101⅜
Chic & N W	75⅜	76	75	75	75¼
C M & St P	27⅜	28	27¼	27⅝	27¼
C M & St P pf	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	43¼
C R I & Pac	42⅜	43¼	42½	43⅛	42⅝
C R I & P 6% pr	81¾	81¾	81⅛	81⅝	81⅞
Chi Pneu Tool	70¼	70¼	70⅛	70¼	70⅝
CCC & StL pf	55⅞	56	55⅝	56	....
Chile Copper	21¼	22⅜	21⅜	22⅜	22
Chino Copper	28⅝	28¾	28⅛	28⅜	29
Cluett Pea	55⅜	56⅜	55¼	56⅜	55
Col Gas	90⅜	92¼	90⅜	92	90¼
Col Graph	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅛
Col Graph pf	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16⅝
Col South	47	47	45⅝	46	45⅞
Comp-Tab-Rec	64⅛	64⅜	64⅛	64⅜	64½
Cons Dis Inc	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	....
Consol Gas	119¼	21¾	119¼	121¼	120⅛
Consol Textile	10⅝	10¾	9	9¼	10
Cont Can	71¾	73⅜	71	73	71⅜
Cont Insurance	81½	81½	81¼	81⅜	....
Corn Products	105	106⅛	105	106⅛	106⅛
Cosden Co	41⅛	41⅜	40⅛	41⅜	43⅜
Crucible Steel	82	85⅛	82⅛	84¼	81⅜
Cuba Cane	16⅜	7	6⅝	7	16⅛
Cuba C S pf	37⅜	40	27¼	40	37
Cuban Am Sug	25	16½	15	16¾	5
Cuba Am S pf	90	91	90	91	90
Davison Chem	44⅛	45⅛	44½	45⅜	43⅜
De Beers	21	21	21	21	....
Del Lac & W	126¼	26¼	26¼	156½	127
Detroit Edison	105¾	85⅜	65¼	105¾	....
Dome Mines	29¾	33	29¼	29¾	29¾
Dupont Co	135	35	35	135	131
Dupont deb	82	82	82	82	81¾
East Kodak	72¾	72¾	72⅜	72⅜	72¾
Elk Horn Coal	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜	....
El Stor Bat	46	46⅜	45⅞	46⅜	46
End Johnson	82⅜	82⅜	82½	82⅝	83
Erie	16¾	6¾	6½	6¾	6
Erie 1st pf	24	24⅜	23¾	24⅝	23⅝
Erie 2d pf	17¾	17⅜	17¾	17⅜	17¾
Famous Play	81¾	81⅞	81¼	81⅜	81
Fed M & S pf	51	51⅜	51	5 3⅛	....
Fisher of O pf	88⅛	88⅜	88⅛	88⅝	89
Fiske Rubber	14	4¼	4⅜	14⅜	3⅜
Freeport Texas	20½	17⅜	20½	21⅞	20
Gen Am Tk Car	61	61	61	61	....
Gen Asphalt	70⅛	1⅛	69¼	70⅜	72¾
Gen Asphalt pf	107	107	107	107	110⅝
Gen Baking pf	108	108	108	108	....
Gen Motor	13⅛	13⅝	13⅜	14⅜	13⅜
Gen Motor 6%d	81	81	81	81	81
Goodrich	38⅜	38¾	38	38	38⅛
Goodrich pf	85⅞	85⅞	85⅜	85⅞	87⅜
Glidden Co	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	....
Granby	29½	29¼	29½	29½	29½
Great Nor pf	79⅛	81	79⅛	81	79⅜
Great Nor Ore	39⅛	39⅛	33½	39¼	39⅜
Greene-Cananea	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼	20⅜
Guantanamo S	13	13½	3	13½	12⅜
Gulf M & N	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	16
Gulf M & N pf	39	39	39	39	39
Gulf Steel	80¼	82⅛	80½	82¼	81
Habirshaw El	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Hartman Corp	80⅛	82¼	80⅜	82½	....
Houston Oil	72⅜	73	72⅛	73	72½
Hudson Mot	21½	22	21⅛	21¾	21⅜
Hupp Motor	19	19	19	19	18⅜
Hydraulic Sti	10	10	9⅞	10	10
Illinois Cent	107	107	106½	106½	106¼
Indiahoma Ref	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3⅜
Indian Ref	8	8	8	8	8
Inspiration	40¾	41⅛	40¾	41⅛	40⅝
Int Cement	36¼	36⅞	36¼	36⅝	3 5⅛
Int Comb Eng	22	2⅜	21⅞	22¼	22
Interboro Cons	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Interboro C pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝	3¾
Inter Harv Co	103	103	103	103	103¾
Inter R T	29	29	29	29	29¼
Inter M M pf	71¾	72	71¾	72	71⅝
Inter Nickel	17	17⅛	17	17⅜	17⅝
Inter Paper	52	53½	52	54⅜	50⅞
Int Pap pf sta	70	70	70	70	70
Invincible Oil	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	12⅜
Iowa Cent	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	....
Island O & Tr	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
Kan City So	25¼	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	24⅞
Kan & Gulf	4	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
Kayser J	40¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	41¾
Kayser pf	104	104	104	104	102¾
Kelly Spring	45¾	47⅛	45¼	46¾	45⅝
Kennecott	35	36	35	35¼	35⅜
Keystone Tire	10	11	9⅞	10¼	9⅛
Kresge S S	142	42	42	142	142
Laclede Gas	81½	81¾	81¼	81½	82½
Lack Steel	77⅜	78⅞	77⅜	78½	77
Lake E & W	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¼	....
Lee Rubber	28½	28¾	28½	28⅝	28
Lehigh Valley	63½	63¾	63⅜	63¼	63⅜
Lima Loco	107½	107¾	106⅞	106⅞	106⅛
Lima Loco rts	3½	3¾	3½	3¾	3
Loew's Inc	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	15
Loft Inc	12	12	12	12	12
Louis & Nash	130	130	129¾	129¾	....
Mack Truck	56	59⅝	55⅜	57¾	56⅜
Mack 1st pf	88½	89	88½	89	88½
Mallinson	35½	35⅛	34⅛	35¾	35
Mackay	100¼	100¼	100	100	....
Manati Sugar	47¾	49¼	47	49¼	....
Manati Sug pf	80	81⅜	80	81⅛	80
Man Elv Gtd	45¼	45¾	44⅞	44⅞	45⅜
Mkt St Ry	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6
Mkt St Ry pr pf	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
Marland Oil	36	37⅜	35½	37⅛	36⅜
Math Alkali	44	45	44	45	45
Max Mot A	61	61	61	61	61
Max Mot B	20¾	22	20½	21¾	20¼
McIntyre Por	16	16	16	16	16
Mex Petrol	164¼	164¼	160¼	164	62
Mex Seaboard	27½	28¾	26½	27¾	27¼
Mex Sea B ctf	26	26¾	25¾	26½	26
Miami	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¾	29⅝
Mid States Oil	18¾	18⅞	18	18¾	18
Mildvale	35½	36¼	35¼	35⅛	35¼
Minn & St L	11½	11¾	11½	11⅝	11¾
M, St P & SSM	62	62	62	62	62½
M K & T w i	17¾	17¾	7	7¼	17¼
M K & T pf w i	30¾	30	30¼	40	39¼
MK & T war	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¼	....
Mo Pacific	22	22½	21¾	22½	21¾
Mo Pacific pf	54½	55	54¾	55	54½
Mont Power	73	73¾	72¾	73¾	72¾
Mont-Ward	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	21¼
Mullins Body	23½	23⅝	23¼	23¼	23¾
Nat Biscuit	150	150	150	150	....
Nat Bisc pf	122½	122½	122½	122½	....
Nat Clo & S	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	46
Nat Conduit	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¾
Nat En & St	53¾	54⅜	53¾	54¼	53¾
Nat Lead	98¾	101	95¾	101	59
N Ry Mex 2 pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
Nevada-Cons	16¼	6½	6½	16⅜	16¾
N O T & Mex	5	5	5	5	65
N Y Air Brake	79	79	79	79	79
N Y Central	94¼	65¾	64¼	95¾	94
N Y Dock	35	35	34¼	34¾	35
N Y N H & H	29	30¾	29	30½	29¾
N Y O & W	26	16	16	16	25½
Norf & West	109	109¾	109	109¾	109
North America	69	70¾	69	70	69¾
North Amer pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
North Am rts A	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼
Northern Pac	75¼	76¼	5	76¼	75¼
Nunnally Co	9½	9½	5½	9½	....
Okla Pr & Rf	2¾	2¾	5½	2¾	2¾
Orpheum Cir	18½	18¾	18½	18¾	18½
Otis Elevator	130¾	130¾	30¾	130¾	1 1
Otis Steel	11¾	2	11¾	12	11¾
Owens Bottle	35	5¼	5	35½	34
Pac Dev Co	6¼	6¼	6	6	6
Pac Gas & El	69½	69¾	69¼	69¾	70⅝
Pacific Mail	14	14	14	14	....
Pacific Oil	54½	55½	53¾	55¾	55
Pan-Am Petrol	22	73¾	71½	73¾	72¾
Pan-Am Pet B	65¾	66¾	65¼	66¼	65¾
Panhandle P&R	6	6	5¼	5¾	7
Pennsylvania	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Penn Seaboard	7⅝	7¾	7	7½	7⅝
Peoples Gas	85¼	87	85	87	85
Pere Marquette	33	33¾	33	33	32¾
Pere Mar pr pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	....
Phila. Co	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37½
Phillips Pet	42¾	43¾	40¾	43¾	42¾
Pierce-Arrow	9¾	11¼	9¾	11	10
Pierce-Ar pf	22¾	23¾	22¾	23¾	20
Pierce Oil	7¾	7¾	7½	7¼	7¾
Piggly Wiggly	40¾	41¾	40	41¼	40¾
Pitts Coal	64¾	65	64¾	64¾	63¾
Pitts & W Va	37½	37¾	37½	37½	37½
Pond Crk Cl	21	21	21	21	....
Postum Cer	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¾	76¾
Postum Cer pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	....
Prod & Ref	36¾	37¾	36½	37¾	36¾
Pr & R pf	40	42	41¾	41¾	....
Pub Serv Corp	87⅞	88½	87⅜	88⅜	88
Pullman Co	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120
Punta Sugar	48¼	50¾	48¾	50¾	49
Pure Oil	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	27¾
Ry Stl Spring	106	106	106	116	106
Ray Consol	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Reading	73	73¾	73	73¾	73¾
Reading 1st pf	52	52	52	52	....
Rem T 2 pf	5	75	75	75	....
Replogle Steel	32¾	32¾	31¾	32¾	32
Rep I & Steel	72	73¼	72	72¾	72
Rep I & Steel pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¼
Republic Motor	9¼	10	9¼	10	9¾
Reynolds Spr	39¾	39¼	37¾	37¾	41
Royal Dutch	55⅞	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¼
St Joseph Lead	15	15	15	15	....
St L S F	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¾	27¾
St L & S W	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾
St L & S W pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Seab A L	7	7	7	7	7
Seab'd A L pf	10¾	1	10¾	11	0¾
Santa Cec S	3¼	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
Sears-Roebuck	78	79¼	78	79½	77⅞
Seneca Copper	12¾	2¼	2½	19¾	12¾
Shatt Ariz Cop	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾
Sinclair	29¾	30¼	29⅞	30	30⅝
Sou Pac	84½	84½	86½	86	86¼
So P Ric Sug	51¾	54	51¾	54	....
Southern Ry	24½	24⅜	24½	24⅜	24⅜
South Ry pf	56½	56¾	55¾	55⅞	56
Stand Oil Cal	100½	02¾	100¼	101¼	101¾
S O of N J	178	17⁸	178	79	178
Sterling Prod	50	50¾	50	50	49¾
Stern Bros pf	98½	98½	98¾	98¾	....
Stewart & Warn	44	44	44	44	44¾
Stromberg Carb	43	43¾	42¾	43¾	43¾
Studebaker	130	134¾	30	133¾	30½
Submarine Boat	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
Superior Oil	6	6¼	6	6¼	6
Superior Steel	32	32	32	32	....
Tem C & F	1⅜	⅜	1⅜	1⅜	....
Tenn Copper	10¾	0¾	0¾	0¾	10⅜
Texas Co	45¾	45⅜	45	45¾	45⅜
Tex Gulf Sulp	46⅜	4 ¾	46⅜	46⅝	47¼
Tex Pac C & O	24¾	25⅜	24¾	25¼	24⅞
Tex & Pac	28	28¾	28	28¾	26
Transcont Oil	13⅜	14	13⅜	13⅞	14
Un Bag & Pr	61	61	59¾	60	61
Union Oil	19¾	20	19¾	19¾	19¾
Union Pac	140¾	42	140¾	141¾	40¾
Union Pac pf	75	75	75	75	75
Un Alloy Steel	39	39½	39	39¾	39¼
United Fruit	142¾	44	142¼	144	143¾
Un Ry I Co	12½	9¾	2	12	12¾
U S C I P	32¾	34	32¾	34	33
U S C I P pf	68	69	68	69	....
U S Express	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¾	....
U S R & Imp	69¼	71¾	69¼	71	69¼
U S Rubber	59	60¼	58¾	60	59¾
U S Sm & Ref	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
U S Steel	99¼	101¾	99¾	100¾	99¼
U S Steel pf	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	....
Utah Copper	64	64¾	64	64¾	64
Utah Securities	16¾	16¾	6¾	16¾	16
Vanadium	46	46¼	45¾	46	45¾
Vir C Chem	28	28⅝	28	28⅝	28¾
Vir C Chem pf	6 ¾	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¾
Vivaudou	10¾	0¾	0¾	10¾	10¾
Wabash	12	12¾	12	12¾	12¾
Wabash pf A	30¾	31¼	30¾	31¼	31
West Elec pf	109¾	10⁹¾	109¾	109¾	....
Western Pac	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
W Pacific pf	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	5 5⅛
Westinghouse	60¼	61	60¼	60¾	60
West Elec pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	....
Wh Eagle O	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
White Motor	48	48¾	48	48¾	48
White Oil	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	8
Wheel & L E	13¾	3¼	13	13¾	....
W & L E pf	24½	54¾	24½	54¾	....
Wickwr Spen	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	15¾
Willys-Ovrld	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
Willys-Ovrld pf	41¾	44¾	40	43	39
Wilson & Co	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Woolworth	166	166¼	166	166¾	....
Wright Aero	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾

• Ex-dividend.

GASOLINE STOCKS SHOW SHRINKAGE

Secretary Welch, of the American Petroleum Institute, says gasoline stocks, in comparison with automobiles in use, are slightly lower than in any year since 1918, excpt 1920, and lower than the average for 1918 to 1921, inclusive.

There were 856,607,102 gallons of gasoline in storage May 31, or 82 gallons for each of the 10,448,632 automobiles registered Jan. 1. In 1921 stocks were 800,495,787 gallons, at the end of May, or 86.9 gallons per car of 9,211,295 registered at the beginning that year.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Bagdad Silver	18	17	16
Bay State Gas	8	5	5
Boston Ely	89	87	87
Bos & Montana	15	15	15
Crystal Cop	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
Chief	5½	5⅛	5⅛
Can Cop	35	35	35
Cascades	5	5	5
Eureka	41	34	38
Mutual	12	10	12
New Rilla Min	98	96	98
Ruby Cona	44	43	43
So States	23	20	22
Skelley Oil	10	10	10
Texana	05	05	05
United Verde Ext	28⅛	28	28⅛
Verde Mines	46	30	32

NEW YORK BONDS

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s	99⅜	
Alas G Mcv 6s A	9	9
Am Ag Chem 1st 5s	96	96
Am Ag Chem 7½s	104	104
Am Smelting 5s	97⅛	97
Am Sugar 6s	102⅜	102⅜

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

READJUSTMFNT OF VALUES IS MUCH NEEDED

Except for Strikes Bankers Say Business Prospects Are Favorable

NEW YORK, July 25—New York bankers agree that the outlook for business and credit conditions for the autumn and winter justifies confidence. Except for coal and railroad strikes, every condition prevails necessary to prosperity. Crops are good throughout the country. Stocks of producers and consumers are low. Banks are in a sound position; money is easy and credit readily available for manufacturing and merchant enterprises.

Bankers do not look for a boom or high upward swing, but for a conservatively productive period of steady employment and ordinary return on business risks.

A president of one of the largest trust companies says: "Among the encouraging factors in the outlook for general business is the upward trend in wholesale commodity prices, which, although gradual, has been comparatively steady and bids fair to continue for some time.

"The low point in the recent decline was reached in the last half of 1921, and the advance since that time has ranged from 5 to 12 per cent, depending on the index number used. With this advance in wholesale prices have come questions regarding the possibility of further inflation, of the rising cost of living, and an upward revision of values in general. The process of readjustment of values has proceeded slowly, and although much has been accomplished, much remains to be done before a sound basis can be reached.

Price Adjustment

"Some commodities are still below pre-war prices, while others are more than double that figure, and wages have not declined anywhere near as much as commodities. Real estate and rental values are still out of line. Although the value of farm products has risen greatly the past six or eight months, these still do not bring a return that will enable the farmer to purchase in his usual volume. Transportation costs are still high, but the income is absorbed in high wages and operating costs so that the average earning power of the railroads is low.

"More important than any increase in general values is the problem of better adjustment of prices. This readjustment is proceeding.

"The coal strike and the railroad strike present the greatest obstacles to an orderly recovery in general business. No real progress can be made until these problems are disposed of. Both are characterized by bitterness and more or less deadlocked at the moment. It is discouraging to find an intelligent and well-organized body of workers rejecting opportunities provided by law for peaceful settlement of their difficulties and bringing great losses on themselves and the community. Once these strikes are settled we should see an orderly progress and very encouraging business conditions."

Encouraging Outlook

George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank, said: "While positively excepting the condition of affairs brought about by the coal and railroad strikes, which are a real menace and already have had a deterring influence which must be felt even after a settlement has been reached, the business outlook for the immediate future is of the most encouraging character.

"We cannot minimize the many problems which confront the business world both at home and abroad; nevertheless, the reports of business generally for many weeks past have been of the most favorable nature. World trade has continued to show signs of improvement and unemployment has been diminishing.

Many distinct signs point to a period of good domestic business. The reserve banks are well liquidated and money conditions are easy over the entire country. The banks are in a sound position and there are plenty of available funds to support industry. A feeling of confidence prevails which will doubtless be reflected in production during the coming months."

Sound Recovery Expected

C. E. Curtis, vice-president and cashier of the Bank of America, while deploring the strikes as likely to lessen industrial activity during the coming months was nevertheless optimistic. "We have had as serious annoyances and even as threatening strikes before," he said, "but we have always pulled through. After all, reasonableness prevails. Were it not for these disturbances overclouding the situation and creating discontent and uncertainty we should see still more prosperity in many parts of the country. Conditions are ripe for considerable business activity. During the coming months there should be a steady and sound recovery. There is nothing in the nature of 'boom' prospects ahead but the outlook is much more satisfactory to sound business."

Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company expressed himself optimistically on the business and credit outlook. He reviewed the unfavorable features, both in the domestic and foreign situation, but expressed the opinion that the greatest obstacles to business recovery are somehow resolving themselves. "A more confident feeling governs business everywhere and the country at large is looking forward to more nearly normal conditions," he said. "The ground is prepared for good general business revival. The banks are in an excellent position to take care of expanding needs. Money is easier. There is demand for both producers' and consumers' goods and there is a generally cheerful undertone in the business world which speaks well for the immediate outlook."

BOSTON STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last July 25	July 24
Am Ag Chem	38¼	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	....
Am Pneumatic	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Am Pneu pf	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18¼	....
Am Sugar Ref	81⅜	81¾	81⅜	81⅜	....
Am Sugar pf	106	106	106	106	....
Am T & T	121⅜	122¼	121⅜	122	121⅜
Am Woolen	89¼	89⅝	89	89	90
Amoskeag	112	112	112	112	113
Anaconda	52⅛	53⅜	52⅝	53⅜	....
Atch T & S F	100¾	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	....
Atlas Tack	18	18	18	18	....
Bos & Albany	147	147	146½	146½	147
Bos Elevated	82¼	82⅝	82¼	82⅝	82⅜
Boston El 2 pf	103	103	103	103	101½
Bos & Maine	26¼	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	27
B & M pf A	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	....
B & M pf B	56	56	56	56	....
Boston & Wor	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	24
Calumet & Hecl	277	277	277	277	276
Carson Hill	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	11
Central Leather	39⅛	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	....
Ch Junc pf	95	95	95	95	....
Cliff Min	35c	35c	35c	35c	....
Conn & Pass R	77	77	77	77	....
Con Range	43½	44	43	43½	43½
Davis Daly	7	7	7	7	7
Eastern Mfg	8	8	8	8	8
Elder Corp	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
E Mass ctf	32½	33¼	32	33	32
East Mass Ry	20⅛	21¼	20¼	20⅜	20
*E Mass Ry pf	71¼	72	71	72	75
E Mass Ry pf A	33	33	33	33	31
E Mass Ry pf B	55¼	55¼	55	55¼	55
Eastern S S	70	70½	70	70½	70
Franklin	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2⅜
Galv-Hous Elec	34	34	33	34	34
Grav & Davis	16	16	16	16	16¼
Indiana	40c	40c	40c	40c	....
Int Cot Mills pf	62	62	62	62	....
Island Creek	104	104¼	103½	104¼	103¾
Isle Royale	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23½	24⅜
La Salle	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	....
Libby McNeill	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	....
Loew's Theat	9	9	9	9	....
Mass Gas	78	78	78	78	78
Mass Gas pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66½	67
Mav-Old Colony	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
Merrenthaler	151	151	151	151	150
Mexican Invest	22¼	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	24
Michigan	1¼	1¼	90c	90c	1⅜
Miss Riv Power	24¾	25	24¾	25	24¾
Mohawk	61	62	61	62	62
Nat Leather	8	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
N E Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	2
N E Telephone	117¾	117¾	117	117	116¾
New Cornelia	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
New River pf	75	75	75	75	....
North Butte	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	12¾
Norwich Worc	96	96	96	96	....
NY NH & H	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	29⅜
Old Dominion	25	25	25	25	....
Orpheum Cir	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18¾
Osceola	35	35	34	34¾	35
Pond Creek	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Pullman	120¾	120¾	120¼	120¾	....
Punta Sugar	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	....
Quincy Min	43	43	43	43	45
Reece B Hole	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	....
Rutland	44	44	44	44	....
So Pacific	89¼	89⅜	89¼	89⅜	....
Suburb Elec B	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	....
Sub & Boston	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Swift & Co	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜
Swift 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	95¾	96¾
Swift Inter	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	18¾
Torrington	41	41¼	41	41	41
Trinity	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
United Fruit	142	145	142	145	144½
U S Rubber	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	....
Un Shoe Mach	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38
U S Steel	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	101
Utah Metals	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	....
Ventura Oil	28⅜	29⅜	28	29⅜	28⅛
Waldorf Sys	30	30	30	30	30
Wal Watch	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	10⅞
Warren Bros	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
Western Union	105	105¼	105	105	....
Winona	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Wolverine	12	12	12	12	12

LIBERTY BONDS

Lib 3½s	100.84	100.84	100.84	100.84	100.74
1st 4¼s	101.44	101.44	101.44	101.44	101.24
2d 4¼s	100.83	100.83	100.84	100.84	100.72
3d 4¼s	100.74	100.84	100.74	100.84	100.64
4th 4¼s	101.60	101.70	101.54	101.64	101.34
Victory 4¾s	100.44	100.50	100.44	100.50	100.44

OTHER BONDS

AtlG&WI 5s	61	61	61	61	61½
Am T & T 4s	91¾	91¾	91⅞	91⅞	....
Chippewa 6s	98	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	....
Chi Junc 5s	94	95	94	95	....
Miss RivPw 5s	93	93	93	93	92½
N E Tel 5s '52	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97⅜	....
Punta Sugar 7s	106¾	107¾	106¾	107¾	106
War Bros 7½s	113	113	113	113	112½

* Ex-dividend.

JULY MAIL ORDER TRADE SHOWS GAIN

CHICAGO, July 25—Sears Roebuck official says: "Business is working around all right. July will show a nice increase. Conditions are steadily improving except for strikes, which have slowed everything down somewhat the past week.

"The most encouraging feature is a gradual expansion of rural trade. Farmers are buying rather more freely, but with great caution and discrimination and with no particular preference for any class of commodities or merchandise."

CHANDLER MOTORS' NET SATISFACTORY

Chandler Motors for the three months ended June 30, 1922, reports net profits after all charges $927,114, equal to $3.31 a share on 280,000 shares outstanding. Net profits in the first three months approximated $850,000, or $3 a share, making a total of more than $6 a share or the full year's dividend requirements.

Officials report some falling aff in shipments, but say current sales continue good and the margin of profit satisfactory.

CHICAGO BOARD

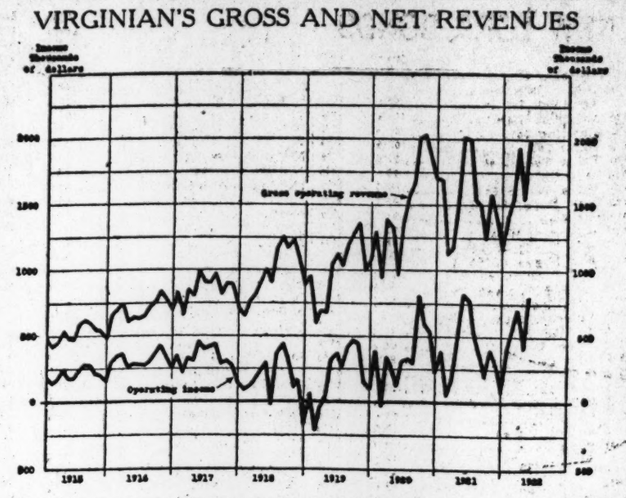
	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat:				
July	1.08¼	1.11	1.07⅝	1.10
Sept.	1.08	1.08½	1.06¾	1.07⅝
Dec.	1.09⅝	1.10½	1.09	1.09⅝
Corn:				
July	.61¾b	.62	.61⅝	.61¾a
Sept.	.62⅞	.63	.62¼	.62⅝–
Dec.	.59	.59¼	.59⅝	.58&
Oats:				
July	.31⅝n	.31¾	.31¼	.31⅜–
Sept.	.33¾	.33¾	.33⅜	.33⅝a
Dec.	.36⅝	.36⅝	.36¼	.36½
Lard:				
July	11.47	11.47	11.42	11.42
Sept.	11.57	11.57	11.47	11.47
Jan.	9.80	9.80	9.67	9.67
Ribs:				
July	11.10a	11.10	11.00	11.00
Sept.	11.17	11.12	11.07	11.07

a Asked. b Bid. n Normal. —Split.

CHICAGO CASH MARKET

Wheat—
No. 2 hard winter 1.10
No. 3 hard winter 1.09½
Corn—
No. 1 yellow ..... 64½@64¾
No. 2 yellow ..... 64 @64½
No. 3 yellow ..... 63¾@64¼
No. 4 yellow ..... 63½@63¾
No. 5 yellow ..... 63 @63½
No. 6 yellow ..... 63 @63¼
No. 2 white ..... 64 @64¾
No. 4 white 63½
Oats—
No. 2 white ..... 33½@37
No. 3 white ..... 32¾@34¾
No. 4 white ..... 32 @33

VIRGINIAN'S GROSS AND NET REVENUES



The remarkably consistent relation which has obtained since 1915 between the operating revenues and operating income of the Virginian Railway will be evident at a glance from the chart above.

Almost perfect control of operating expenses has enabled the management to reduce operating costs sharply whenever gross earnings have declined and to save a considerable part of the increased earnings during the last two years for net.

EARNINGS OF NEW ENGLAND ROADS BETTER

Returns for May of 1922 Show Increase of 13.5 Per Cent ; Over May Last Year

New England railroads in common with roads throughout the country have felt the effect of the bituminous coal strike, there having been a very noticeable falling off in tonnage of coal carried. However, this loss has been more than compensated for by increased loadings of manufactures and miscellaneous freight, which move under higher rates and are therefore more profitable. Because of this factor, they have been able to show substantial increases in freight revenues in comparison with last year.

May freight earnings of New England roads, except Boston & Albany, which reports with the New York Central system, were $13,094,864, in comparison with $11,534,490 in May, 1921, an increase of $1,560,374, or 13.5 per cent. The May freight revenues were the largest of any of the first five months, with the exception of March, when they were $14,293,331. In this connection it should be remembered that reductions in freight rates on agricultural products and on some specific commodities were put into effect, a fact which makes more significant the gain in revenues.

Passenger earnings, on the contrary, have fallen below those of last year's. Passenger earnings are frequently the last to feel the effects of industrial depression and last to improve when the business tide turns.

The following gives a comparison of the freight and passenger earnings of New England roads, exclusive of the Boston & Albany, for the first five months of 1922 and 1921:

FREIGHT

	1922	1921
January	$10,723,839	$11,444,004
February	11,732,224	11,126,288
March	14,293,331	12,696,957
April	11,965,103	11,692,493
May	13,094,864	11,534,490

PASSENGER

	1922	1921
January	$6,344,577	$6,959,252
February	5,596,769	6,175,328
March	6,181,328	6,993,066
April	6,324,076	6,599,387
May	6,360,227	6,822,085

Operating expenses of New England roads in May were larger than in any previous month of the year, due principally to heavier maintenance outlays common in the spring. In comparison with 1921, however, operating expenses show a big reduction, chiefly as the result of lower wage scales and decreased costs of fuel and materials. With increased freight earnings and the general scaling down of expenses, the operating deficits prevailing last year have given way to substantial operating profits this year, as shown below:

	Expenses 1922	1921
January	$16,283,227	$22,110,915
February	15,595,582	20,621,765
March	17,257,997	20,614,806
April	16,506,038	19,239,307
May	17,616,251	19,149,093
	Net oper income 1922	Net oper deficit 1921
January	$885,085	$3,550,639
February	1,828,734	3,458,904
March	3,576,531	787,988
April	2,295,003	1,123,552
May	2,317,928	731,104

GENERAL ELECTRIC HAS MANY ORDERS

SCHENECTADY, July 25—Business at the General Electric plant continues to improve, and it is believed that by late fall the normal number of employees (about 18,000) will be on the payroll. About 15,000 are now working.

Radio apparatus is being manufactured on an extensive scale, and the plant has many orders to fill. Several small orders for regular electrical work have been received. A good share of the electrical work on a contract recently closed by the General electric for building and installing electrical equipment of the power station to be built at Crescent Dam will be done at the Schenectady plant.

GERMAN SUGAR YIELD LARGER

WASHINGTON, July 25—The yield of beet sugar in Germany for 1922 is estimated at 1,500,000 tons, or 200,000 more than last season, according to a cablegram to the United States Department of Commerce. Acreage under cultivation is estimated at 894,149 acres, compared with 802,750 in 1921, and 1,359,000 in 1914.

PURCHASING POWER OF FARM PRODUCTS SLUMPS 4 POINTS

WASHINGTON, July 25—The purchasing power, or exchange value, of farm products slumped four points between March and June to 72 per cent of the 1913 basis in the latter month, acording to statistics made public today by the United States Department of Agriculture. The buying of farm products in terms of other products sttod at 76 per cent.

In March, having advanced from 65 per cent in January, which was a rise of three points over the low mark touched in November 1921.

From December to March, the statistics disclosed, the output of farms increased in price more rapidly than did commodities the farmers needed to buy, the percentage climbing to 71 by February and five points higher by March. Since that time, however, the price movements have been reversed, farm products gaining in less degree than those things required by the farmer, though more gradually than the preceding movement, the index dropping one point for April, two for May and one for June.

DETROIT STOCKS

Price range for week ended July 22

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Chge.
100	Auto Bdy, com	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—1⅛
300	Ch I Co of A pf	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
1825	Columbia Mot	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅜
375	Columbia Sug	6½	6	6	— ½
1705	Cont Mot com	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
300	D & C Nav Co	71¼	71	71	+ ¾
175	Detroit Cr Co	25	24¾	25	— ⅛
159	Detroit Ed Co	106	104½	105½	+1
87	Fd Mo Co of C	395	391	395	+3
320	Gen Nec Corp	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
9000	Glad B Oil com	26	26	26	+1
2100	do pfd	53	51	51	
300	Hall Lamp Co	23¾	23½	23½	+ ¾
297	Mot Products	82½	80	82½	+2½
950	Mot Wheel com	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
1479	Murry Mfg Co	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅛
500	Noble Oil pfd	60	60	60	
2910	Pack M Co com	15⅛	14¼	15	+ ¼
120	Pge-D Mtr com	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
110	Parke, Dav Co	115	109	115	+8¾
1525	Reo Mot	27½	26⅜	26⅝	— ¾
290	Timk-D A com	29¾	29	29	—1
520	Union Mtge pfd	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛

PUBLIC UTILITY ISSUES

(Quoted by Stone & Webster)

	Bid	Asked
Abington & Rockland, cap	120	..
Baton Rouge Elec Co pfd	83	..
Blackstone V G&E com (par $50)	69	71½
do pfd	87	..
Cape Breton Elec Co, Ltd, com	10	..
do pfd	60	..
Cent Mississ V Elec Prop com	10	..
do pfd	70	..
Columbus Elec & Pow Co com	70	..
do 1st pfd	97	..
do 2d pfd	85	88
Conn Light & Pow Co pfd	107	..
Conn Power Co pfd	86	..
Eastern Texas Elec Co com	88	..
do pfd	80	83
Edison E I Co, Brockton, cap	173	178
El Paso Elec Co com	121	123
do pfd	82	..
Fall River Gas Works, cap	192	..
do rights	7½	8
Galveston-Houston El Co com	33½	35
do pfd	74	77
Haverhill Gas Lt, cap (par $50)	79	..
Houghton Co El Lt com (par $25)	10	12
do pfd (par $25)	17	19
Jacksonville Trac Co, pfd	35	..
Lowell Elec Lt Corp, cap	179	182
Mississ River Pow Co com	23½	24½
do pfd	79	81
Northern Texas Elec Co com	90	93
do pfd	83	85
Nova Scotia T & P Co pfd	36	..
Pub Serv Investment Co com	65	..
do pfd	83	85
Puget Sound Pow & Lt Co com	46	48
do pfd	81	83
do prior	102	104
Railway & Light Secur Co com	77	..
do pfd	85	..
Savannah Elec & Pow Co com	15	17
do pfd	67	70
do deb	97	100
Sierra Pacific Elec Co com	5	7
do pfd	74	77
Tampa Elec Co, cap	134½	136½

WATER POWER HAS GOOD PROSPECTS IN UNITED STATES

Applications Received by the Federal Power Commission Would Double Capacity

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 25—Applications to develop water power in the United States, filed with the Federal Power Commission during the last two years, aggregated 20,000,000 horsepower, or more than twice the existing water-power installation of this country and exceeding the combined potential water-power installation of Norway, Sweden, Finland and the Arctic and Baltic drainages of Russia—the chief water-power region of Europe. It is nearly twice the combined resources of France and Italy, and more than six times the aggregate of all applications for power sites under federal control in the preceding (20) years.

In reviewing its two years of operation, the Federal Power Commission says that nearly one-half of the aggregate of 20,000,000 horsepower is represented by applications upon the St. Lawrence, Columbia and Colorado rivers, upon which, in general, action has been suspended. The St. Lawrence involves international relations and may require a treaty before action can be taken. The Columbia is under investigation by a special board to determine the relation between water-power, irrigation and navigation upon that stream before applications are approved.

Action on the Colorado River is awaiting the findings of the Colorado River Commission, an organization authorized by act of Congress for the purpose of negotiating, between the states within the Colorado basin, a compact, in accordance with which the waters of the river may be apportioned among these states.

Activities of Commission

The commission was given originally an appropriation of $100,000. This amount was repeated for 1922, but for 1923, it will have only the unexpected balance of the first year's appropriation.

"Under such circumstances," says the review, "the commission has been obliged to delay action on many important projects, and it has been forced to omit altogether the performance of important duties required by the act. This is particularly true of valuations, of which cases involving approximately $100,000,000 are now awaiting action.

"The commission has been unable to secure the detail of any personnel with adequate experience in valuation work and has, therefore, been obliged either to suspend issuance of licenses where valuations are involved, or to provide for valuations in the future. It has taken the latter course in order that much-needed power development might proceed. Such a course, however, is almost certain to result in prolonged litigation and in expenses many times greater than would have been required had the commission been given in the beginning the means for carrying out this requirement of the law.

Sorting Applications

"By confining its activities primarily to applications for power projects, declarations of intention and requests for restoration to entry, the commission has been able to take final action on more than half of the applications for permits and licenses, of which 118 were disposed of during the last year. It also rendered decisions during the year upon 22 declarations of intention, passed upon restorations to entry in 163 cases and made withdrawals of 675,000 acres of public lands in connection with applications for power projects.

"Up to June 30, 1922, the commission had authorized 60 preliminary permits and 49 licenses, of which 18 were for transmission lines. The 58 permits now outstanding involve an estimated installation of 2,386,000 horsepower and the 31 licenses for power projects, 1,932,000 horsepower, or a total of 4,318,000 horsepower. Of the projects covered by the 31 licenses, 17 involving an estimated installation when completed of 1,630,000 horsepower, were either completed or under construction at the close of the fiscal year. This is 25 per cent more than was constructed under federal authorization in the 20 years preceding the passage of the Federal Water Power Act.

"While the two years' record is reasonably satisfactory, in view of the serious handicap under which the commission is working, the commission should, nevertheless, promptly be placed in a position where it would be possible for it fully to carry out the policies plainly expressed in the law."

MONTGOMERY, WARD JULY SALES

CHICAGO, July 25—Montgomery, Ward & Co. July sales will show a 15 per cent to 20 per cent increase.

Radiotelephony Not Needed on Canary Islands

AMERICAN manufacturers of radio broadcasting or receiving devices might just as well pass up the Canary Islands as a market for their instruments, in the opinion of American Consul F. A. Henry at Teneriffe.

There is not a chance, says the Consul, particularly on the remote island of Gomera, to compete with the "whistling language" of the natives. The inhabitants of this island, by use of a system of whistling signals, can convey bits of news and information over considerable distances with great rapidity. The system dates back hundreds of years, says the Consul's report, consequently radiotelephony is practically unknown.

SMALL ADVANCES IN WOOLEN PRICES A BIG SURPRISE

Merchants National Bank of Boston says: "The woolen and worsted trade was surprised when the leading producer opened lines of men's wear fabrics for the spring 1923 at advances of only 2 per cent to 3 per cent above a year ago and about 5 per cent below the peak during the past season. As wool prices have advanced the past year 60 per cent to 100 per cent, while wage rates have remained unchanged in many mills, the prices named have been figured on a very close basis, obviously with a view to stimulating buying.

Since June 1 wool prices have fluctuated around the high reached during the spring. June auctions at London closed on the 28th with merinos at par to a 5 per cent decline, and crossbreds 5 to 12½ per cent off from previous closing. The July series opened very firm, with Continental merinos at par to 5 per cent advance, compared with the June closing. Other foreign markets have been generally steady. Domestic prices have reacted slightly from the high in June, declines at western buying points being reported equal to 5 per cent.

Woolen spindles were operated an average at 88.6 per cent of normal in May, compared with 84.8 per cent in April. Woolen spindles were more active during May than in any other month during the current revival. Worsted spindles, which have been declining in activity since last fall, were operated in May at 65.3 per cent, compared with 62.1 per cent in April.

FIRESTONE TIRE PROFITS LARGER

AKRON, O., July 25—Firestone Tire & Rubber Company's profits for the first eight months of its fiscal year approximate $5,000,000.

Sales this year will materially exceed last year's figure of $66,372,000, and may approach 1920, which contained six good months.

Shipments are running ahead of June, when 500 cars were shipped containing over 700,000 tires. President Firestone says the outlook is good.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
America	212	217	First Nat	1100	...
Am Exch	275	280	Garfield Nat	235	245
Battery	130	140	Gotham	175	185
Bowery	425	...	Greenwich	255	...
Bryant Park	140	160	Harriman	380	390
Bway Cent	140	150	Hanover	610	620
Bronx Boro	95	...	Irving	210	214
Bronx Nat	150	160	Industrial	125	150
Butch & D	130	140	Imp & Trad	540	...
Cen Merc	195	...	Manhat Co	255	265
Chase	320	325	Mech & M	405	...
Chat & P	266	272	Mutual	510	...
Chelsea Ex	65	80	Nat Amer	155	...
Chemical	505	515	New Neth	125	135
City	328	334	N Y N B A	545	555
Coal & Iron	195	205	Pacific	300	...
Colonial	300	...	Park	440	450
Columbia	190	210	Public	280	...
Commerce	264	268	Seaboard	285	295
Com'wealth	215	...	Standard	240	260
Continental	130	140	State	290	300
Corn Exch	415	425	23d Ward	250	270
Cosmopol	75	85	Untd States	155	...
East River	170	...	Wash Hts	200	...
Fifth Ave	1010	...	Yorkville	475	...
Fifth Nat	155	...			

PRICE OF CRUDE OIL CUT

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25—Standard Oil Co. of California has reduced the offered prices for all grades of crude oil at the well 25 cents a barrel, as a consequence of continued over-produc-

REASONS FOR RISE IN THE CROWN OF TZECHOSLOVAKIA

Nation Has Decreased Its Paper Currency—Settled Labor Conditions

WASHINGTON, July 25 (Special)—The recent rapid rise in the value of the Tzechoslovak crown to 2.35, while a year ago it was quoted at 1.35, is "an event not undeserving the consideration of those who are interested in the recovery of European finance and may serve to call the attention to the important causes which are helping to bring about the improvement in this particular case." So thinks Mr. Alexander Broz, of the Tzechoslovak legation. Discussing the subject for The Christian Science Monitor, he said:

"Having regard to the favorable trade balance of Tzechoslovakia, to the Government's steadfast refusal to inflate the currency by the issue of paper money, to the settled labor conditions, to the comparatively small number of unemployed, and to the purchasing power of the Tzechoslovak crown at home, the steady rise of the Tzechoslovak crown is quite comprehensive and natural.

Due to Effort and Sacrifice

"On account of geographical proximity, the financial and economic situation of Tzechoslovakia was often confused with that of its neighbors, whose financial and economic policies are totally different, and the depreciation of whose currencies, especially in the case of Austria and Germany, is largely due to an utterly irresponsible multiplication of the paper currency.

"Such a procedure the Tzechoslovak Republic has consistently set its face against. The rise of the Tzechoslovak crown is due to the fact that financial and trade circles abroad have realized the stability of conditions in Tzechoslovakia, and that this stability is the result of nearly four years of unremitting effort, civic discipline and considerable self-sacrifice in the interest of the State on the part of its people.

"Hitherto the only result of these efforts, so far as the external value of the Tzechoslovak crown is concerned, has been that its exchange value has been more or less stable, though far below its real worth, that it has emancipated itself from all the surrounding monetary units, the German mark in particular, and has been for some considerable time recognized as the soundest of all central European currencies. But it has been all along, and still is, rated at less than its real value. The rise, therefore, which is now taking place corresponds with the internal economic and financial conditions of Tzechoslovakia.

Will Check Exports.

"Temporarily, of course, this steady increase in the value of the Tzechoslovak currency will act as a check upon several branches of export, notably of textiles and glass, but, on the other hand, it has a favorable effect upon prices. An all around decrease in the cost of living and in the prices of all imported raw materials, which will be the logical result of the appreciation of the currency, will ultimately work out to the interest of those industries which depend upon exports.

"In this connection it is interesting to note that according to the latest returns of the Tzechoslovak Bank of Issue (banking office of the Ministry of Finance) published on June 23, since Jan. 15 of this year there has been a decrease in the circulation of 2,197,684,000 crowns. The present circulation of currency notes amounts to 9,273,587,000 Tzechoslovak crowns. This steady deflation in the circulation of currency notes is also one of the reasons for the rise of the Tzechoslovak crown."

GOODRICH STOCK ISSUE

Stockholders of B. F. Goodrich Company have authorized the issuance of $20,000,000 of an authorized issue of $25,000,000 first mortgage 25-year 6½ per cent gold bonds. More than 80 per cent of both common and preferred holders were represented.

RUPEE EXCHANGE VALUE

LONDON, July 25—The Stock Exchange committee has fixed the exchange value of the Indian rupee at 1s. 4d. for dealing in rupee securities. The Indian Government rupee quoted in the official list will not be affected and will remain based on a two-shilling rupee.

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Successfully manage a
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The product has a quality reputation; earnings have been steady and large; financial position exceptionally strong; equipment and methods topnotch; one of the largest concerns in its industry. Ownership controlled by a few men, assuring a free hand to the new General Manager.

Ought We to Consider You?

If so, please write us the facts we ought to know—such as age, education, special training, experience, important positions filled and time in each, your reasons for considering a new connection, why you feel qualified. Tell us the things YOU would want to know about a man for such an important position. We will talk with every man whose letter indicates real qualification, no matter where he is located.

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Dry Goods Merchants Attention

I am authorized by a client who desires to give his entire attention to other business interests, to sell his retail dry goods business for $60,000.00.

This business is in an active and thriving town of 20,000 population in the Pacific Northwest.

Sales for past three years have exceeded $175,000 per year, with operating expense now running below 25%.

Store premises, large enough for expanding business, are located in best retail part of town. Brick building. Five-year lease. Low rent. Low insurance rate.

This is an exceptional opportunity for an active retail merchant who is looking for a good paying business with plenty of field for expansion. The identity of my client, and all essential details, will be disclosed to responsible inquirers.

JULIUS R. BLACK
Accountant & Auditor
CONCORD BUILDING PORTLAND, OREGON

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRICE RISE OF STEEL ISSUES AND EQUIPMENTS

Averages Show Substantial Advances From the Low Level of Year

NEW YORK, July 25—The average price of 10 leading steel and equipment stocks at the recent high was 95.52, and advance of 24.89 from the average low this year, 70.63, and within 1.76 of the high this year, 97.28.

The average high in 1921 was 88.21; 1920, 127.82; 1919, 133.46; and 1918, 87.40. When the European war broke out, July 30, 1914, the average was 34.06.

In the last eight years, the high average was 202.45, and the lowest 27.13. The high was due to Bethlehem Steel old stock selling at 700, in 1916.

Four stocks, of the 10 sold at the highest prices of the year last week. They were American Car & Foundry, Baldwin, American Locomotive and Crucible Steel.

At the recent high, compared with the low this year, Crucible Steel showed the largest gain, with 35⅝ points. Lackawanna Steel came second, with 34⅞; Republic gained 30¼, American Car & Foundry 28¾, Baldwin 28¾, Bethlehem Steel B 24⅜, and United States Steel 20½ points:

	Rcnt. 1922 high	low	Adv.
Amer Car & Foun	169¾	141	28¾
American Loco	118¼	102	16¼
Baldwin	121½	92¾	28¾
Bethlehem Steel B	79⅞	55½	24⅜
Crucible Steel	88⅜	52¾	35⅝
Lackawanna Steel	78⅞	44	34⅞
Midvale Steel	37⅜	27⅛	10¼
Republic Iron & Steel	76½	46¼	30¼
Pressed Steel Car	82¼	63	19¼
United States Steel	102½	82	20½
Average	95.52	70.63	24.89

The following gives the average price of 10 leading steel and equipment stocks at the highest and lowest during 1915-22, and the range between the high and low:

	Average— High	Low	Year's range
1922	97.28	70 63	26.65
1921	88.21	55.48	32.73
1920	127.82	36.02	61.80
1919	133.46	63.60	69.86
1918	87.40	61.07	26.33
1917	97.27	55.45	41.82
1916	159.06	90.68	63.38
1915	145.93	31.41	114.52
1914*	....	*34.06	....
1915-22	200.23	27.13	173.10

*Low touched July 30, 1914.

	1915-1922 Record High	Low	1922 High	Low	1921 High	Low
AC&F	169¾	40	169¾	141	151¼	115¼
Am Loc	118¼	19	118¼	102	110¼	73½
Bldwn	156¼	26⅝	121½	92¾	100⅜	62¼
BthStB	*700	41½	82¼	55⅜	65	51½
Cru St	278½	12¼	88⅜	52¾	107½	49
Lac St	107¾	28	81⅝	44	58½	32
Mid St	98½	22	45½	27¼	33½	22
Repl&S	145	19	78⅝	46¼	73¼	41⅜
Pr St C	113⅞	25	83¾	63	96	48
U S St	136⅝	38	103¼	82	86½	70¼
Av.	202.45	27.13	97.28	70.63	88.21	55.48

	1920 High	Low	1919 High	Low	1918 High	Low
A C&F	147⅞	111	148⅜	84⅛	93¾	68¼
Am Lo	109¼	74	117½	58	71⅜	53½
Bldwn	148½	78	156¼	64⅞	101⅜	56⅛
Beth B	102½	48⅞	112	55⅜	94	59¾
Crucib.	278½	70	261	52⅛	74⅞	52
Lack...	91¾	45	107¾	63½	91⅝	65½
Mid...	52¾	29⅜	62¼	40¼	61	41
Repub.	124¾	55¼	145	71½	96	72⅝
Pr St C	113⅞	72½	109	59	73	55½
U S Stl.	109	76½	115½	88¼	116½	86½
Av.	127.82	66.02	133.46	63.60	87.40	61.07

	1917 High	Low	1916 High	Low	1915 High	Low
A C & F	80⅜	57	78½	52	98	40
Am Loc	82¾	46⅝	98¼	58	74¾	19
Baldwin	76½	43	118½	52	154½	26⅝
BethSB	155½	66⅛	*700	*415	*600	*461¼
Crucible	91⅞	45⅜	99½	50¼	109⅝	12¼
Lackaw	103⅞	68	107	64	94⅜	28
Midvale	67½	39½	77⅞	51⅜	98½	60
Republic	94½	60	93	42	57¼	19
P S Car	83¼	49	88¼	42½	78¼	25
U S Stl	136⅝	79½	129¾	79¾	89½	38
Avge	97.27	55.45	159.06	90.68	145.93	31.41

*Old stock.

CRUDE OIL CUT IN CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25pStandard Oil Company of California has reduced the offered prices for all grades of crude oil at the well 25 cents a barrel, as a consequence of continued over-production.

The last reduction in California crude oil was 25 cents on July 15. The new price for crude, 26 degrees to and including 26.9 degree gravity, is $1.05 a barrel; for each increase in gravity of one degree above 26 degrees up to and including 34.9 degree, 10 cents additional. For 35 degrees gravity and above, the price is now reduced to $1.95.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD ON MERGER

The next step in the plans for the consolidation of Republic, Midvale and Inland Steel will be meetings of shareholders to approve the sale of stock to the North American Steel Company. A decision from the Federal Trade Commission is expected in the near future, but it is not believed the parent company will become an operating concern before the latter part of September or early October.

The personnel of North American Steel has not been formally discussed, but it will be made up largely of directors of the three companies and representatives of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

PRODUCTION COST OF CHILE'S COPPER

The Chile Copper Company is gradually bringing down its production cost. The high point of 16.75 cents a pound was reached in 1917. In the following year it dropped to 13.30 cents and in 1921 averaged 10.80 cents.

In the last quarter of 1921 production cost, including selling and delivery expense, but excluding depreciation and federal taxes, with no credit for miscellaneous income, totaled 9.11 cents a pound. In the first quarter of 1922, cost totaled 8.365 cents a pound.

GENERAL MOTORS FINE HALF YEAR

Trebles Profits by Doubling Output—Per Car Net $190

The General Motors Corporation more than met the expectations of its sponsors and friends by rolling up operating profits of more than $35,000,000 for the first six months of the current year. Net income for the period from April to June, inclusive, of $25,970,000, was nearly three times the $9,146,000 total net for the first quarter, and gives an idea of the tremendous momentum of motor company earnings when production is in full swing.

The second half-year is expected to show a let-down from this pace, but the seasonal slowing to date has been much smaller than normal. In a broad way, General Motors makes its production plans four months ahead, and it has not yet had to alter the original schedule set some weeks ago. Consequently it would be no surprise if operating profits for the full year ran up to $60,000,000, as compared with a $65,000,000 final deficit last year.

Chevrolet has come to the front in good style, and lately has been running next to Ford in volume of production. Its earning power, which was nil in the early months, is now materially assisting the old standbys, Buick and Cadillac. Large-scale production makes all the difference in the world between slight and bonanza profits. The trebling of profits in the second quarter, while production merely doubled from 66,000 to 131,000 vehicles, emphasizes this. The profit on turnover jumped from 11 per cent to 18 per cent, and the per-car profit advanced from $138 to $190.

For the six months General Motors earned a balance of $1.31 a share on its 20,550,000 shares of common stock, and on the same accounting basis it is certain to show more than $2 a share for the full year. The factor complicating estimates is the possibility of another inventory house-cleaning later in the year.

Last year $60,000,000 was written off for depreciation of inflated inventories. It is practically certain that later this year further chargeoffs on inventory or other items which may depreciate further will be made. For this reason estimates of 1922 results at present are mere guesswork.

Therefore there is no prospect of an early resumption of common dividends. Before that is done, energetic attempts will be made to liquidate surplus properties, and common share capitalization, now admittedly unwieldy and of slight collateral value, will be reduced.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow.

Call Loans	Boston	New York
Renewal Rate	4½	4
Outside com paper	4¼@4¾	4¼@4¾
Year money	4½@5	4½@5
Customers' com loans	4¾@5½	4¾@5½
Individual cus col lns	5½	5½
	Today	Yest'day
Bar silver in New York	69½c	69⅝c
Bar silver in London	35d	35⅛d
Mexican dollars	53⅛c	53¼c
Bar gold in London	92s 5d	92s 5d
Canadian ex dis (%)	¾	29-32
Domestic bar silver	99⅝c	99⅝c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4	Amsterdam	4½
New York	4	Berlin	5
Philadelphia	4½	Bombay	5
Cleveland	4½	Brussels	6
Richmond	4½	Christiania	5½
Atlanta	4½	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	4½	Madrid	5½
St. Louis	4½	Paris	5
Kansas City	5	London	3½
Minneapolis	5	Rome	5½
Dallas	5	Stockholm	4½
San Francisco	4	Switzerland	3½

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$43,000,000	$796,400,000
Year ago today	41,364,989	...
Balances	10,000,000	87,900,000
Year ago today	12,228,928	...
F. R. bank credit	19,578,295	41,300,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	3⅛@3¼%
30@60 days	3⅛@3¼
Under 30 days	3⅛@3¼
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	3¼@3⅜
30G60 days	3¼@3⅜
Under 30 days	3¼@3⅜
Eligible Private Banks—	
60@90 days	3¼@3⅜
30@60 days	3¼@3⅜
Under 30 days	3¼@3⅜

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling, and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

Sterling—	Current	Last previous	Parity
Demand	$4.45½	$4.45⅞	$4.8648
Cables	4.45⅝	4.46⅛	4.8648
Francs	8.39	8.49	.19.3
Guilders	38.80	38.88	.40.2
Marks	.001975	.00205	.23.8
Lire	4.6125	4.695	.19.3
Swiss francs	19.00	19.05	.19.3
Pesetas	15.58	15.56	.19.3
Belgian francs	7.95	8.02	.19.3
Kronen (Austria)	.00030	.00030	.20.26
Sweden	25.95	25.93	.26.8
Denmark	21.48	21.60	.26.8
Norway	16.80	16.78	.26.8
Greece	3.25	3.28	.19.3
Argentina	1.23	1.28	96.48
Russia	.035	.035	51.46
Poland	.0175	.0175	.23.80
Hungary	.06½	.065	20.30
Jugoslavia	.31	.30	20.30
Finland	2.15	2.15	19.30
Tzechoslovakia	2.21	2.18	20.26
Rumania	.65	.65	19.30
Portugal	7.35	7.50	$1.08
Turkey	64.00	64.00	$4.40
Shanghai	77.50	77.55	108.32
Hong Kong	58.00	58.10	78.00
Bombay	29.00	29.00	48.66
Yokohama	47.87½	47.875	49.84
Brazil	13.65	13.70	32.44
Uruguay	82.37½	82.00	103.42
Chile	12.75	12.80	36.50
*Calcutta	29.00	29.00	

*1913 average 32.44 cts. per rupee.



James R. Howard

J. R. HOWARD, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, with headquarters at Chicago, was a newspaper man, a school teacher and a bank cashier before he finally found himself and settled down to the life of a farmer. From that time on he has had one purpose, redress of what he considers the economic grievances of American farmers. To obtain that, is, as he sees it, his function as the head of the largest organization of farmers in the United States.

Mr. Howard was reared on a farm and obtained his education in a one-room country school, then in the Quaker Academy at New Providence, Ia., and finally at the Quaker College at Oskaloosa, Ia. He spent a year as editor of a country newspaper, and four years teaching country schools. After spending three years as a farm tenant he became cashier of the New Providence State Bank. He held that position five years before he was able to buy his own land. He has continued to direct its operation for the last 15 years.

Through the Marshall County Farmers Association he entered public life. He helped to organize, and became first president of, the farm bureau in that county in 1916. Two years later he was president of the Iowa State Farm Bureau Federation, and the following year he was elected president of the national organization.

Mr. Howard's tenets are simple.

"Not only is the farmer the most fundamental economic unit in the country," he says, "he also is the basis of American society. In his functioning, he is dependent upon the railways, the manufacturers, the markets and all other agencies of production and distribution. But all these agencies are equally dependent upon him. The problem of the farmer is to get to the proper end of an adjustment with these other vital agencies of the community. Progress to this end is to be made by constructive co-operation, never by a destructive attitude."

ASSOCIATED DRY GOODS EARNINGS FOR FIVE MONTHS

Probably Will Earn Twice Dividend Requirements This Year

For the first five months of 1922 the Associated Dry Goods Corporation showed net earnings after taxes, from seven wholly owned stores, of about $900,000, compared with $1,100,000 for the 1921 period.

This indicates net of $1,200,000 for the first half of 1922. It takes about $1,000,000 to look after six months' dividends on $13,818,700 6 per cent first preferred stock, $6,725,500 7 per cent second preferred and $14,985,000 common, which is receiving 4 per cent.

January and February earnings were kept down by inventory adjustments. The company did not make such adjustments last year, owing to drastic writing down in 1920. Sales early in 1922 were not as large as in 1921. March showed some improvement. April earnings were up to 1921, as were those of May. June earnings showed considerable improvement over last year, and July to date has been better than a year ago.

The company enjoys a strictly seasonal business. Approximately 40 per cent of profits are accumulated in the first third of the year and 60 per cent in the last third. The company usually breaks even in the intermediate four months.

On the estimate of the first six months, Associated Dry Goods will probably earn about 8 per cent on the common in 1922, or twice dividend requirements.

The above figures do not take into consideration Associated Dry Goods 85 per cent ownership in that highly successful store, Lord & Taylor, today doing the biggest business in its century of establishment.

On Dec. 31, the Associated owned 20,619 shares of a total of 25,000 outstanding of Lord & Taylor 6 per cent first preferred; 15,366 shares of 18,951 second preferred, and 24,432 shares of 30,000 common.

In 1921 Associated Dry Goods received $250,000 in dividends from Lord & Taylor investment as a result of a 12 per cent declaration on account of back dividends on the 6 per cent first preferred. This was equal to $1.75 a share on Associated Dry Goods common. It was the first return on the parent company's $3,402,000 investment in the store.

So far this year another 15 per cent has been paid on accumulated back dividends on this preferred, and with business activity continuing it would not be surprising if the new year saw the entire accumulated Lord & Taylor's preferred dividends, now 18 per cent, paid off.

So far this year the Associated has received in cash from Lord & Taylor $312,500, or about $2.19 a share on the parent company's common—more than enough to take care of the six months' dividend on Associated junior shares.

NATIONAL LEATHER AFFAIRS BRIGHTER

Nothing better illustrates the turn in the tide of the leather industry than the fact that National Leather Co., whose notes and accounts payable 18 months ago were more than $7,500,000, and as recently as Dec. 31 last stood at $2,480,122, now owes its banks only $300,000. This latter figure contrasts with an $8,000,000 available line of bank credit. Not only has the company sharply reduced its notes payable, but the 4¼ per cent discount rate at which its notes are now offered by note brokers is only about half the peak rate.

The business of the company is considerably better and the outlook for the future encouraging.

SHOE BUYERS

Birmingham, Ala.—E. C. Watson and J. A. Blumberg of Blumberg Shoe Company; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—F. J. Schell of Leonard Morton & Co., United States; Phil Selzer and J. P. Bittner of The Boston Store, Essex; W. T. Morris and S. Katz of The Fair, Copley-Plaza.

Detroit, Mich.—T. B. Jeffries of Crowley, Milner & Co., Touraine.

Evansville, Ind. — Wm. & Maurice Schear of Leo Schear Co., Essex.

Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallie of Haines Henson Company, Lenox.

Los Angeles, Cal.—S. Liffitz, Essex.

New Orleans, La.—C. Keiffer and F. Berry of Keiffer Bros., Lenox; A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Son, Lenox.

Ogden, Utah—J. W. Scowcroft of Scowcroft Sons Company, Touraine.

Philadelphia, Pa.—J. N. Morrison, Essex.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—G. H. Helligan of J. H. Helligan & Co., United States; P. W. Hamilton of Rosebaum Company, Essex.

Rochester, N. Y.—R. J. Crambach of F. W. Hahn & Co., Lenox.

San Francisco, Cal.—J. C. Nolan Jr. of Nolan & Earl, Touraine.

San Juan, P. R.—P. R. L. Alvarez, United States.

Savannah, Ga.—A. S. McDougald of A. S. McDougald & Co., United States.

Utica, N. Y.—H. D. Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald, Touraine

NASH PRODUCTION ALREADY EXCEEDS ENTIRE YEAR 1921

Schedule This Year Calls for the Production of 40,000 Cars

By July 10 Nash Motors had manufactured more passenger cars in its current fiscal year than in the entire previous fiscal year ended Nov. 30, when production was 20,623. In 1920 the output was 36,963. The schedule this year calls for 40,000.

Earnings the past seven months considerably exceeded the entire 1921 showing, being $2,173,000 for five months alone, compared with $2,226,000 for last year. Orders for part of the product exceed capacity. A countrywide survey shows cars are moving straight from factory to consumer, and there are few unsold in dealers' hands.

The Nash company was formed in 1916 with authorized capital of $20,000,000 preferred and 50,000 shares of no par common to take over the business of the Thomas B. Jeffery Company at Kenosha, Wis. It issued, therefore, $5,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred and 49,990 shares of no par common. There is no funded debt. By Jan 15, last, 15,000 shares of preferred had been purchased and retired under the 2 per cent annual sinking fund, making outstanding preferred $3,500,000; and 4600 shares of common had been issued to employees under special agreement, making the outstanding amount 54,600. Preferred and common have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The common made its appearance at 453 and sold at 525 last Thursday.

Five-Year Record

The plant at Kenosha is equipped to produce 200 six-cylinder cars and 23 trucks a day. The Milwaukee plant has a capacity for 75 cars of the new four-cylinder type. On June 1 employees were within 100 of the record of 5042 employed in 1919. Production for the last five years of both cars and trucks and number of employees follows:

Year ended Nov 30—	Motors	Trucks	Employees
1921	20,623	114	2,312
1920	36,963	3,857	2,534
1919	25,278	4,563	5,042
1918	10,136	10,883	3,812
1917*	9,038	3,141	3,353

*Aug. 16, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917.

Since 1918 the common stock has received annual dividends of $16 in installments of $6 and $10, except in 1918 when payment totaled $21 a share.

In 1919 the company assured its supply of bodies by purchase of a half interest in the Seaman Body Corporation for $255,000. It has since added to the facilities of this plant, and purchased about 96 per cent of its output.

Strong Financial Position

Earnings of Nash Motors before the preferred dividends but after all other charges, since its organization have averaged $3,564,801, but this has been swollen by the 1919-20 earnings of $5,000,000, and $1,000,000, respectively.

The five months balance sheet submitted to the Stock Exchange shows about $15,000,000 working capital. Surplus stands at the same figure. The April 30, 1922, statement compared with Nov. 30, 1921, shows a decrease in plant account from $5,037,353 to $4,847,829; an increase of $200,000 in miscellaneous investments; an increase of about $700,000 in inventory; increase of $650,000 in receivables and a decrease of $5,071,844 in cash which is more than offset by investment of more than $5,800,000 in United States Treasury certificates and notes. Cash on hand April 30 was $8,204,123.

HARTMAN CONCERN'S EXCELLENT RECORD

Hartman Corporation earned in the first half of 1922, $608,786, or more than $5 a share. Earnings were 1½ times those for the whole of 1921 and about 1½ times dividend requirements for the period. The company showed a profit in 1921 and 1920, and has no funded debt or preferred stock.

Stockholders' equity in net current assets alone, consisting of cash, accounts receivable, inventories and United States bonds and certificates, is more than $85 a share, without making allowance for the company's real estate, leaseholds, investments in other companies and good will built up over a period of 34 years.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Welsh coal, recently selling at 24s. per ton for export, is now 27s., due to the large American demand. Leading companies are booked up until the end of August and are refusing to accept more orders.

Middle west coal distributors say the price of coal in Chicago jumped from $5.15 a ton to $11.65 and $13 in large quantities since the miners went on strike, while in small quantities the price has gone from $5.25 and $6 to $15.25 and $18 with higher quotations west of Chicago. Estimates place Chicago's anthracite supply at 40,000 tons.

The Greek Government grants petroleum rights for the whole of Macedonia to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. Royalties to the government will be substantial if the enterprise is successful. Control of Macedonian, Mesopotamian and Persian oil fields has been the cause of keen competition among British and American companies. In this, Anglo-Persian and Standard Oil (N. J.) have recently been most active.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK CENTRAL

June—	1922	1921
Gross	$29,462,408	$27,863,173
Net	6,008,492	5,517,555
Six months—		
Gross	158,557,782	157,589,512
Net	26,198,845	17,293,297

CANADIAN PACIFIC

	1922	Increase
Third week July	2,991,000	*372,000
From Jan. 1	$3,991,000	*5,585,000

STEADINESS OF STERLING EXERTS GOOD INFLUENCE

Recent developments have confirmed the opinions of bankers who did not expect the seasonal decline in sterling exchange this summer. Its steadiness in the recent erratic foreign exchange market has also contributed to the belief that sterling will have no appreciable decline, except, perhaps, in temporary fluctuations.

Ordinarily, summer and autumn exports affect exchange in favor of the United States, but many bankers think other factors may be strong enough to send sterling even higher before late autumn. Such improvement will come as much from a decline in the dollar as from enhancement of sterling.

Three factors are tending to depress the dollar or decrease exports. June wholesale prices here were more than 5 per cent above last June. Tourist expenditures abroad this year, not including ocean passage, are estimated at $800,000,0000. The coal strike has caused purchases of coal from Great Britain, and, with the rail strike, may curtail exports seriously.

In London, decreased unemployment and increased exports are expected to follow continual flotations of loans to nations which otherwise could not buy in England. Under the British system of insisting that proceeds of loans be spent at home, they serve to improve internal conditions.

An uncertain factor is the form in which the British treasury which has large balances here, will pay interest on its debt to the United States.

Use of gold to pay a large part of the interest will help sterling. Already about $17,500,000 has been shipped, in addition to increasing shipments of South African gold for private account.

Belief that the British government is supporting sterling is also a powerful sentimental factor. As illustrated in the last bear movement, holders of sterling will refuse to sell at low rates if confident of higher prices.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES' SIX MONTHS' PROFITS

American Steel Foundries is understood to have earned in the first six months of this year approximately $1,200,000 after charges, or nearly 2½ times the total for the first half of last year. The second quarter ran something like 40 per cent ahead of the first, with a net of more than $700,000.

With enough business on hand to insure operations at 80 per cent capacity for the remainder of the year, earnings during the second half-year, barring prolonged strikes which would seriously affect production in common with all big industrial plants, are placed at $1,300,000. This would mean a net for the year of nearly $3,000,000.

On this basis the company should be able to recover its preferred and common dividends, which jointly call for about $2,400,000, with a comfortable margin to spare. In fact, the hope is for a balance of $4 a share on the common stock.

WHEAT PRICES ARE FIRMER IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, July 25—Wheat prices rose during today's early transactions. Offerings were limited and the Liverpool market appeared to reflect fully yesterday's weakness in America.

Talk was current that rural holders had largely stopped selling, and it was pointed out that the amount of wheat afloat for Europe showed a falling off as compared with a week ago: Commission houses and shorts were the chief buyers.

The opening which varied from unchanged figures to ⅜c higher with September 1.07½ to 1.08 and December 1.09¾ to 1.09⅝, was followed by moderate gains all around.

Corn and oats lacked any aggressive support. After opening a shade to ⅜c lower, September 62⅞c, the corn market continued to sag.

Oats started unchanged to ⅛c higher, September 33⅝ to 33¾, and later underwent a moderate general setback.

Provisions were dull and weak despite higher quotations on hogs.

GOOD EARNINGS EXPECTED FROM CUBAN-AMERICAN

Low Cost Cane Gives Company Big Advantage—Merger Possible

Cuban-American Sugar Company is in a fair way to show earnings this year of $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, equal to nearly $3 a share or more on its 1,000,000 shares of common of $10 par, after allowing for $552,556 dividend requirements on $7,893,800 seven per cent preferred and about $720,000 interest on $9,000,000 of eight per cent bonds.

A merger with the National Sugar Refining Company before the end of the fiscal year Sept. 30 would, of course, affect estimated earnings a share. But in that case Cuban-American would share in earning power of the refining company, which is earning at the rate of $4,000,000 or more this year.

As recent plans contemplated the issuance of only $10,000,000 of Cuban-American preferred and about $2,750,000 of common stock for the refining company's stock, Cuban-American in acquiring National would practically double its earning power without by any means doubling its capitalization. That would tend to increase earnings applicable to Cuban-American common.

Short Crop Expected

With prospects of a short crop in Cuba next year and higher prices, Cuban-American could easily show much larger earnings next season. Short crop, it is thought, will not result so much from smaller outturns by American companies as from neglect of cultivations and cane replantings by weaker estates, especially in western part of the island.

Cuban-American is one of the lowest cost sugar producers. With some 600,000 to 700,000 bags recently unsold, out of a total crop of about 2,100,000, it is in position to benefit relatively more than almost any other Cuban company.

Some 75 per cent or 80 per cent of Cuban-American's crop this year was made at Chaparra and Delicias, whose costs have been about 1.75 cents a pound, or nearly one cent less than at the company's western estates.

Benefits From Cheap Cane

If 600,000 bags unsold are estimated to have cost 1.90 cents a pound to produce, the profit on that amount alone at the present market of 3⅝ cents would be nearly $5.75 a bag or between $3,000,000 and $3,500,000. Add $550,000 estimated refining profits from Cardenas and Gramercy refineries, and earnings of possibly $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 on sugar previously sold, and total profits would be upward of $4,000,000 or $5,000,000.

Cuban-American benefits from cheap cane. This is because it pretty much controls the cane situation in the east from ownership of lands so fertile that cane farmers can make money on a smaller percentage than in the west. It pays about 4 per cent or 4½ per cent for much of its cane, compared with 6 per cent, 7 per cent and more in some parts of western Cuba.

RECEIVER FOR RYAN

NEW YORK, July 25—Federal Judge A. N. Hand today named Peter B. Onley receiver for Allan A. Ryan, financier and stock broker, who filed a petition in bankruptcy last week listing liabilities of more than $32,000,000, about $4,000,000 of which were in unsecured claims.

"He Is Thrifty!"

Can they say this of you?

The thrifty man is not a miser. He is thrifty not in the sense of being close-fisted, but in the sense of being progressive and enterprising. His thrift is the elimination of waste.

If more thought were given to the subject of thrift, millions would be saved that are now wasted.

The Savings Department of this bank invites your account.

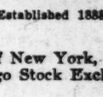
Money deposited in our Savings Department on or before August 1 goes on interest That Day.

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who are desirous of doing a big business in England. Only those who are prepared to grant exclusive selling rights need apply.
Mr. Langley will, if necessary, cross the water to discuss business after the necessary details have been put before him by mail.

GENERAL ELECTION IN ENGLAND IMPROBABLE FOR A LONG TIME

Tory Revolt Collapses for Lack of a Leader, and Mr. Lloyd George Again Is Firmly in Saddle

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 9—Rumors of an early general election again have been current the past week. Should the Irish negotiations prove sterile, and the first draft of the new Irish Constitution be irreconcilable with the treaty, and therefore impossible of acceptance by the British Government, Mr. Lloyd George, it is surmised, will go to the country for an indorsement of his policy.

Such rumors, however, are purely speculative and are not even in the category of "intelligent anticipation." The impassé in question has not yet been reached, and though prophecy is often a gratuitous folly, it is doubtful if it ever will be reached. The negotiations possibly may be protracted and there may be yet more crises, but the firm albeit conciliatory tone of Downing Street will, it is anticipated by shrewd and dispassionate observers, avert a final breakdown.

However, should such a contingency be confronted, the Government would be "looking for trouble" by precipitating a general election. At a time when it should be acting with promptitude and decision, part at least of its energies would have to be dissipated in stumping the country, and in partisan conflict. And since it could not insure that the election would be fought on any single issue, it might happen that the result would be harmful not only to the fortunes of the Coalition, but to the prestige and authority of Great Britain.

No Such Course Is Likely

No government is likely to take such a gratuitous and unnecessary risk. It is much more probable that the precedent of the last Parliament will be followed, and the session of the present House extended for so long as the security of the kingdom is in jeopardy from Irish intransigeance.

Mr. Lloyd George no longer is in favor of an early general election. His position and prospects have undergone a remarkable change since he came back from Cannes, at the beginning of the year. He was then confronted with a Tory revolt which repudiated the Coalition, and declared for party independence. An immediate appeal to the country seemed to him the only way of checkmating the plans of Sir George Younger, leader of that revolt. Possibly he might have achieved his object, for at that time he had cards to play—the Genoa Conference, peace with Ireland, and a budget of tax reductions. But he did not carry his Cabinet with him and, lacking the incentive to act alone, he let that opportunity pass, and "lost his tide," as one of his colleagues tersely put it.

Began to Grow Stronger

For a time, it seemed as if he would pay heavily for his mistake. His cards depreciated in value, and no longer were trick-winners; his enemies grew bolder and more bitter; they were certain his fall could not be long delayed. But they forgot one thing, and that is, as a certain American organizer once put it, "You can't beat something with nothing." They lacked a leader whose personality or capacity, in imaginative vision, or in statesmanlike grip, could possibly compare with that of Mr. Lloyd George. And this lack of an effective champion has made futile the Tory revolt, and turned the edge of the fierce newspaper attacks on the Premier.

Today Mr. Lloyd George is more firmly seated in the saddle than for months past, and there is no apparent reason why he should not retain his post for a long time to come, and should not save the Coalition for further usefulness. He can do so, on conditions, one being that for some time to come he abstain from any more "dark and doubtful adventures" in international diplomacy, with their resultant discomfiture to himself and British national prestige. The country does not ask that he leave the larger stage altogether; only that he absent himself from it for a time, that he may put his own house in order.

ANZAC DAY KEPT IN NEW ZEALAND

Occasion Is Observed as a Sunday and Proves Impressive

AUCKLAND, N. Z., May 8 (Special Correspondence) — As reported in The Christian Science Monitor at the time, the New Zealand Parliament decreed last year that April 25, known as Anzac Day, the anniversary of the landing of the British and Australasian troops on Gallipoli Peninsula, should be observed in all respects as if it were Sunday. This was done with the intention of making this anniversary something approaching to a "holy day," and not merely an addition to the already long list of holidays. Sunday is kept pretty strictly in New Zealand. Hotels are closed, there are no race meetings or public sports, the theaters and cinema places do not show, and newspapers do not publish. The 25th of April this year saw the first application of this law of 1921. The day was kept as a close holiday all through the Dominion.

Whether this method of observance will be permanent is doubtful. There are people who from sincere motives oppose treating the day as if it were Sunday. They argue that this is not the best way to commemorate the sacrifices of the war, and that compulsion in such matters is alien to British practice and tradition.

There can be no doubt, however, of the depth of feeling with which this year's anniversary was kept. The principal service of commemoration in Auckland was in the town hall, and was attended by the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, and a large number of returned soldiers and veterans of other wars. A long procession of bluejackets from H. M. S. Chatham and returned soldiers formed at the bottom of Queen Street and marched to the town hall.

Services were held in halls and churches throughout the country.

Travel Notes

THE remark frequently is heard in traveling that the railroads pass through the most unattractive section of a town. Too often the traveler looks from his Pullman window upon an assortment, of tin cans, rubbish, ashes and unsightly buildings. Cities that spend thousands of dollars annually in advertising their advantages undoubtedly would receive many columns of favorable publicity if they co-operated with the railroads in beautifying the back yards and the right of way through which the trains pass. Before the war many of the railroads were building more artistic stations and spending large sums in improving the appearances surrounding them, but this work has been practically discontinued during the past few years.

The monotony caused by the uniformity of railway stations would be eliminated if a campaign was started for a distinctive style of architecture in each city. Green lawns and cultivated flower beds would give the traveler a delightful impression which could not fail to benefit any community.

The Lexington Planning Board of Lexington, Mass., has accomplished splendid results in harmonizing the remodeled station with the colonial architecture of this historic town. The plans, which were accepted by the Boston & Maine Railway and indorsed by the citizens of Lexington, were drawn by W. Roger Greeley, chairman of the board and an architect. The one regret of the traveler by railway will be that the attractive colonade of white pillars is scarcely visible to those who come into the town by train; but it will at least be appreciated by the people who pass along Massachusetts Avenue in automobiles, as well as by the residents of Lexington.

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Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, in his speech at the Pilgrims' banquet in London, urged the people of England to become better acquainted with the United States. Endless numbers of Englishmen visit America, according to Mr. Geddes, but very few of them gain any real knowledge of its vastness. The Ambassador forcefully emphasized his conviction that the friendship of the two English-speaking countries would be advanced rapidly if the people of Great Britain traveled more extensively throughout the United States. Transportaion lines would welcome the additional travel and the hotel men would be recompensed for the loss of the American tourists who spend their holiday abroad.

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Tourists are being invited from time to time to new lands. Now South Africa is to be advertised extensively. The Government Publicity Bureau is pushing a campaign to raise £50,000 from municipal and public organizations in connection with its own donations to advertise the South African Union overseas. The principal appeal will be for colonists, but people traveling for pleasure only will find South Africa a land of many surprises and tremendous possibilities.

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Among the photographs of Colorado scenes in a booklet issued this year by the Denver Tourist Bureau appears a view of the ruins of the ancient palace of the cliff dwellers in Mesa Verde National Park in the southwestern corner of the State.

That thousands of people have not taken the "Around the Circle" tour on the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad is due to lack of advertising and hotel accommodations, and to the inconvenience of transferring to a narrow-gauge railway. Over the trail from Ouray, to Silverton is another trip that once taken always will be remembered. Ouray nestles in a deep gorge where a mountain torrent bursts through the rocks, then loses itself, only to reappear and dash away into a gulch below. As the stage winds to the top of the pass—nearly 14,000 feet above sea level—Ouray, far beneath, appears like a toy village, and beyond the cañon, the orchards, farm houses, green alfalfa, and ripening grain fields spread across the Umcompagre Valley like a crazy quilt. At the summit is the famous Camp Bird Mine.

It was over this trail that the United States Government took the Utes to their reservation on the other side of the mountains when it was decided that the lands were needed by the white man. At the highest point the chief gave a signal and the Indians turned, folded their arms and gazed stoically over the valley that had been the hunting ground of their ancestors from time immemorial, which they were never to see again. Then with another signal they resumed their transmigration to the new lands the Government had set aside for them.

In the gulches are dozens of abandoned mines, their stamp mills standing idle, the villages deserted. Just across the border in New Mexico is the ancient ruins of the Aztecs, and around the circle is the San Luis Valley, the land of mirages and disappearing rivers.

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With the proposed plans of the air service for the transcontinental airway system, the United States is taking another long step toward the development of transportation by air. Europe is still far ahead of America in airplane routes.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CANADIAN GOLF WEEK IN PROGRESS

Several Events Precede the Playing of the Dominion Open Tourney

MONTREAL, July 25 (Special)—Today's event on the program of Montreal's big golf week is a tournament for professionals—a sort of introduction to the chief features, the Canadian open championship, which is listed for Friday and Saturday at 72 holes medal over the St. Lambert links. Prominent golfers from both amateur and professional ranks are here for the play this week, and some of the best competition yet forthcoming in the Dominion is expected.

Yesterday the inaugural contest of the golf week was run off, the Arthur Woodward memorial event, an amateur-professional two-ball foursome, in which the winning team was composed of J. McBride, Montreal, and S. Lingard of St. John, N. B., the latter professional champion of the Maritime Provinces. Their score was 63. Five pairs were in a tie for second place with 67, and as a result of a draw the second was awarded to A. D. Munroe, Montreal, and Nicol Thompson, Hamilton, Ont. H. J. Lange, Montreal, and W. Brazier, Owen Sound, got third. The other pairs who tied for second place were A. W. Mitchell, Montreal, and Frank Glass, Mount Bruno; A. H. Ross, Montreal, and W. Freeman, Toronto; D. Grant, Montreal, and W. Johnston, Ottawa.

Nicol Thompson turned in the best card of the day with 34—36—70, equalling the par for the course, his outward journey being done in one under par.

The feature match of the day was between C. C. Murray, the Canadian amateur champion, and Albert Murray, a former Canadian open champion, and G. S. Lyon and George Cumming, both of Toronto, and former Canadian amateur and professional champion respectively. The former pair won, 69 to 71.

NICOLL MAKES 69 IN POLAND GOLF

Many Enter Amateur-Pro Tourney of P. G. O.

POLAND SPRINGS, Me., July 25 (Special) — The amateur-professional golf tournament played here today over the local links was a great success, 35 pairs attending the competition staged by the Professional Golfers' Organization. First net for the handicap medal play at 36 holes went to Thomas Dean of the Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass., and Raymond Porter of Homestead Golf Club, Danvers, Mass., whose teamwork gave them a 76 and a 73, making a total net of 138 with their 10 handicap. Second went to C. J. McGrath of Commonwealth Country Club, Newton, Mass., and W. R. Shrigley of Salem Golf Club, Salem, Mass., with 76, 73—149—10—139. There was a quadruple tie for third place.

The feature of the day was the equalling of the course record by Bert Nicoll, Belmont Spring Country Club professional, who shot a fine 69, with a phenomenal 32 for the outward half. He won the individual money with 80, 69—149. His card:

Out ..... 4 3 4 4 4 2 4 4 3—32
In ..... 4 5 4 3 4 5 5 3 4—37—69

Frank Butler of Wolfboro Country Club, N. H., did a little stunt of his own to give the local men their share in the news, by holing out from the sixth tee with a full mashie.

The management of the Poland Spring Hotel donated money prizes for the best scoring by the professionals—one for the best morning round, one for the best afternoon round and one for the best 36-hole total. A. H. Fenn, the local instructor, took the morning award and John Shea of Kernwood the afternoon, each with 75.

	A.M.	P.M.	H'p.	Net
Thomas Dean and Raymond Porter	73	73	8	138
C. J. McGrath and W. R. Shrigley	76	73	10	139
Bert Nicoll and G. A. Crittenden	79	69	8	140
John Shea and D. D. Ackerman	76	74	10	140
F. Gilman and Dr. F. C. Tyson	77	73	10	140
C. F. Smith and H. B. Fenn	73	71	4	140
E. L. Ryall and William Reekie	75	72	4	143
A. H. Fenn and H. Ricker Jr.	73	76	6	143
T. Mahan and C. Arnold	75	78	10	143
John Cowan and R. V. Snow	72	76	4	144
C. H. Bowler and W. McPhail	76	74	6	144
A. Chisholm and H. Turner	73	78	6	145
Frank Butler and R. Carpenter	76	79	10	145
F. Ryall and J. C. Garlan	81	76	12	145
P. Murray and A. S. Brown Jr.	79	77	10	146
H. Nicoll and I. W. Small	75	76	4	147
J. Stein and L. Dowling	74	77	4	147
J. Hendry and G. K. Neftel	79	78	10	147
L. H. Striley and E. S. Winslow	81	77	10	148
F. Miley and A. E. Lord	80	79	10	149
R. A. Bunker and J. W. Ricker	82	78	10	156
D. Tait and W. Canning	82	81	12	151
W. V. Hoare and B. K. Stephenson	79	82	4	158

SEABRIGHT TOURNEY ATTRACTS THE STARS

SEABRIGHT N. J., July 25—Eight players, including four ranking American stars and four foreign entrants, will be "seeded" in the draw for the annual invitation tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club.

In the men's singles, W. M. Johnston, W. M. Washburn, Vincent Richards and R. N. Williams 2d., will be distributed in the draw, together with G. L. Patterson, P. O'Hara Wood and J. O. Anderson of the Australian Davis Cup team, and Zenzo Shimizu, former Japanese Davis Cup star.

Players who will be "seeded" in the women's singles are Mrs. F. I. Mallory, Mrs. J. B. Jessup, Mrs. T. C. Bundy and Miss Edith Sigourney.

MRS. T. C. BUNDY OPENS CAMPAIGN

Former Tennis Champion in New York State Tourney

NEW YORK, July 25—Mrs. T. C. Bundy of Los Angeles, who as Miss May Sutton was national women's tennis champion in 1904 and British champion in 1905 and 1907, today began her second campaign to regain the laurels she won nearly a score of years ago, when she first appeared in the New York State championships on the courts of the Green Meadow Club.

Mrs. Bundy was accompanied east by Mrs. H. Henry of Los Angeles, who will be her partner in the doubles. She plans to play in a series of women's tournaments preparatory to the national championships at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y., beginning Aug. 14.

Since her return to California after her remarkable performance in last year's championship, in which she was defeated by Mrs. F. I. Mallory in the semi-final round, Mrs. Bundy has kept in constant practice. She has defeated Miss M. K. Browne of Santa Monica, Cal., in several matches and those who have watched her game believe she is playing even more effectively than last season.

Mrs. Bundy was accompanied east by Mrs. W. H. Henry of Los Angeles, who with Mrs. Henry in doubles. Next week they expect to enter the invitation tournament of the Seabright (N. J.) Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club and following that the Metropolitan championship at the Nassau Country Club.

Making her first appearance on American courts since her defeat by Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen in the finals at Wimbledon, Mrs. Mallory won two matches and advanced to the third round yesterday.

Mrs. Mallory disposed of Mrs. R. C. Carlbach, 6—2, 6—0, in the first round, but was extended in the second round to defeat Miss Florence Ballin of New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Other stars who came through their matches successfully included Miss Helen Wills of Berkeley, Cal., national girls' champion, and Miss Margaret Grove of New York. The summary:

First Round

Miss Margaret Grove, New York, defeated Miss Marion Iler, 6—0, 6—1.
Miss Katharine Gardner defeated Mrs. Alberta Oelson, 6—2, 6—0.
Mrs. F. I. Mallory defeated Mrs. R. C. Carlbach, 6—2, 6—0.
Miss Helen Hooker defeated Miss Martan, 6—0, 6—0.
Miss Phyllis Walsh defeated Miss Dorothy Quinn, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1.
Mrs. J. C. Collinwood defeated Mrs. M. J. Forquhar, 6—3, 6—2.
Miss Florence Ballin defeated Mrs. Joseph Saks, 6—1, 6—0.
Miss E. Sherman defeated Mrs. A. V. Duncan, 6—0, 6—3.
Miss Helen Wills defeated Miss J. M. Gott, 6—2, 6—0.
Miss Martha Bayard defeated Mrs. G. B. Hirsch, 6—4, 6—0.
Miss Mary E. Case defeated Miss Amy Egbert, 6—0, 6—1.
Mrs. Theodora Sohst defeated Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, by default.
Miss Marion Chapman defeated Miss Clare Cassel, 6—4, 6—1.
Mrs. Sidney Wolf defeated Mrs. Edna Welty, by default.
Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Ceres Baker, by default.
Miss Gertrude Chisholm defeated Mrs. George Chapman, by default.
Miss Bessie Holden defeated Mrs. B. F. Briggs, by default.
Miss L. H. Bancroft defeated Mrs. William Schiff, by default.
Mrs. H. S. Lowenthal defeated Miss Grace Graham, 7—5, 6—2.

Second Round

Mrs. F. I. Mallory defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 6—4, 6—3.
Miss Jene Robinson defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy, by default.
Miss Mary Heaton defeated Miss Gertrude Hopper, 6—1, 6—4.
Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Miss Agnes Sherwood, 6—3, 6—2.
Mrs. E. V. Lynch defeated Miss Marguerita Strahle, 6—4, 8—6.
Miss Martha Hollister defeated Mrs. Frederic Damrau, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

GIANTS SPLIT EVEN AND RETURN HOME

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	54	34	.614
St. Louis	57	36	.613
Chicago	48	42	.533
Cincinnati	48	44	.522
Pittsburgh	44	45	.494
Brooklyn	44	46	.489
Philadelphia	31	53	.369
Boston	30	56	.349

RESULTS MONDAY

Pittsburgh 3, New York 2 (first game).
New York 11, Pittsburgh 4 (second game).

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

GIANTS' LEAD CUT TO ONE POINT

PITTSBURGH, July 24—Today's double-header with Pittsburgh, which signalized the last games for the Giants on their July road trip, was productive of an even break. Pittsburgh took the opener, a pitchers' battle in which Cooper excelled. In the second game the champions hit Adams hard at the outset, then knocked Carlson out of the box in short order and scored their last four runs off Glazner, who finished up. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	x	3	7	0
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	7	2

Batteries—Cooper and Gooch; J. Barnes, Jonnard, Causey and Snyder. Losing pitcher—Barnes. Umpires—Sentelle and Rigler. Time—1h. 37m.

SECOND GAME

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	4	11	19	1
Pittsburgh	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	2

Batteries—Nehf and Snyder, Gaston; Adams, Carlson, Hamilton, Glazner and Gooch. Losing pitcher—Carlson. Umpires—Rigler and Sentelle. Time—2h. 2m.

MORE TIME FOR UMPIRES

CHICAGO, July 25 — American League umpires will be given more time to make jumps between cities during the railroad strike, according to B. B. Johnson, league president. Mr. Johnson so decided when umpires for a game at Detroit failed to arrive two days ago because of breakdowns in rolling stock. As a last resort, the trainers for the two clubs officiated.

Sixteen Yachts to Enter Trial Races

Conditions Are Named for United States Elimination Tests

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 25—On Aug. 21 a fleet of 16 American six-meter yachts will begin a series of elimination tests to determine the four that will represent the United States in the international races for the British-American cup, to be sailed in September.

The trial events, conditions for which were announced today by the race committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, will be held on the international course off Oyster Bay. The committee plans to hold three races on successive week-ends.

Two of the contestants for places on the team are the Grebe and Montauk, which sailed in the race in England last year when the Britons captured the trophy.

The Selection Committee consists of George Nichols, vice commodore of the New York Yacht Club, who was helmsman of Vanitie in her trial races against Resolute to determine a defender for the America's Cup; R. W. Emmons 2d, New York Yacht Club, who sailed Resolute in her successful defense of the historic trophy, and C. D. Mallory of the New York and American Yacht Clubs.

According to the announcement of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, the selection will be based as follows:

"First—Upon actual showing in the elimination trials, where for the first three days the class will be divided into two divisions, composed after the first race respectively of the first and last halves of each of the two divisions in the previous race. After three days' racing the selection committee may, at its discretion, eliminate certain competitors, and will issue directions through the race committee as to future groupings and consolidation.

"Second—In view of the fact that a team is to be selected, and not individual boats, the selection committee will be influenced in making its decision in choosing an all-around team for probable varying weather conditions in the final match, and one where the helmsmen will be expected to subordinate individual records for the good of the team as a whole, and whose knowledge and tendency to observe the letter and intent of the racing rules shall have been evident in the elimination trials."

CLEVELAND EVENS THE CHICAGO SERIES

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	53	38	.582
New York	53	41	.564
Chicago	48	44	.522
Detroit	48	45	.516
Cleveland	47	46	.505
Washington	42	47	.472
Boston	38	53	.418
Philadelphia	36	51	.414

RESULTS MONDAY

Cleveland 5, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 4, Washington 2.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.

INDIANS HIT FABER FREELY

CLEVELAND, July 24—Cleveland batted Faber safely in nearly every inning, winning today's game, 5 to 2. Hooper's double in the eighth with two on and two out saved Chicago from a shutout. Earlier in the game Speaker had robbed Hooper of an extra-base hit by a brilliant catch of a line drive to right center, on which he had doubled Collins off first. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	x	5	10	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	7	1

Batteries—Coveleskie and O'Neil; Faber and Schalk. Umpires—Moriarty and Connolly. Time—1h. 35m.

ATHLETICS DEFEAT WASHINGTON

PHILADELPHIA, July 24—Bryan Harris held Washington to six hits today and Philadelphia won, 4 to 2. Clarence Walker hit his twenty-fourth home run of the season in the third inning, off Eriskson, and was prevented from getting another in the seventh when a fan pushed the ball out of the bleachers. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	x	4	8	1
Washington	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0

Batteries—Harris and Perkins; Erickson, Brillheart and Picinich. Losing pitcher—Erickson. Umpires—Hildebrand and Nallin. Time—1h. 55m.

ALL-BOSTON JUNIOR POLO TEAM FORMED

Members of the polo team which will represent the consolidated forces of Boston polo clubs in the National Junior Championship Tournament at the Point Judith Polo Club, Rhode Island, were announced today by the committee empowered to make the selection. They will line up as follows:

N. W. Rice, No. 1; A. C. Burrage Jr., No. 2; F. H. Prince Jr., No. 3, and Capt. J. D. Clark, back.

The team totals 15 goals handicap and was formed when the local clubs concluded that singly they were unable to present teams which would bid strongly for the national junior title. The committee selecting the players for the consolidated team included Allan Forbes, P. W. Wrenn, C. G. Rice, and D. P. Rogers, all veteran poloists of this section. The national junior series opens at Point Judith, Aug. 9.

WORK IS STARTED ON COLOMBES STADIUM

COLOMBES STADIUM, Paris, July 24—Work on the erection of the stadium here in which the 1924 Olympic games will be held was begun today. The 500-meter track is scheduled to be ready for the athletes to begin their training in October.

The stands will have a capacity of 60,000 and will enclose a regulation rugby and association fotball field. They will be finished April, 1923, architect Dujaric stated today.

The swimming pool will be 50 by 40 meters. Each will be surrounded by stands which will have a capacity of 10,000 and will be completed next Summer.

HOOVER'S TRIUMPH THE ONLY SURPRISE

Henley Regatta Was Run Off on Form With Exception of the Diamond Sculls

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England (Special Correspondence)—The only big surprise in the Henley Royal Regatta of this year was the almost ridiculous ease with which W. M. Hoover of Duluth Boat Club, U. S. A., outpaced England's champion, Jack Beresford Jr., of Thames Rowing Club, in the final race for the Diamond Sculls. It was more of a procession than a race, for Hoover broke clear of his man soon after the start and crossed the finishing line lengths uncountable in front of his rival, who arrived half a minute later. If the margin of victory created a surprise, the fact of Hoover winning did not, for all who had seen the American champion in practice recognized his possibilities.



Photo Wide World

John Beresford Jr. (Left) Congratulating W. M. Hoover (Right) After the Latter Defeated the Former in Final Heat of Diamond Sculls at Henley

As a matter of fact, this year's was a very damp and dismal Henley, presenting little of the gayety that makes this regatta one of the most attractive social functions of the year. Usually, so far as the eye can see along the sides of the course there is a dazzle of color from the frocks of women and the many-hued blazers of men. Outside the booms that define the course it is almost impossible to see water for the punts and other pleasure craft that, crowded together in a kaleidoscopic jumble of color, afford an exquisite "close up" view of the racing. Usually, too, the banks and enclosures are thronged. But this year, the aspect was not nearly so pleasant. There were few pleasure boats, and the river-banks were too rain-sodden to make comfortable standing ground.

Apart from the purely artistic point of view though, it was an interesting regatta, rendered especially so by the international aspect that the record entries had assumed. With the exception of Hoover, however, the overseas competitors did not go far. In the Grand Challenge Cup event, an eight from the Société Nautique de la Marne—the first French crew to enter for the grand since 1892—passed safely through the first round, owing to the scratching of the Real Club Nautique de Gand (Belgium), but, in the second round, ran up against a crew from Jesus College, Cambridge, and lost by a wide margin. The Frenchmen, who rowed with blades almost twice as broad as those in vogue in England, were well together, but lacked experience of such a testing course as Henley, where the races are rowed against a stream that flows normally at a velocity of between a quarter and half a mile per hour and were opposed by oarsmen better able to concentrate in their training. The Société Nautique de la Marne is the leading rowing club in France and of late has won on three consecutive occasions, the "Rowing-Marne," the most important event on the calendar of the French oarsman. The Belgians may be said to have made their mark at Henley, having won the Grand Challenge Cup in 1906, 1907 and 1909.

The Grasshopper Club of Zurich—the first Swiss crew to appear at Henley Regatta—drew a bye in the first round for the Grand and met with defeat at the hands of Thames R. C. in the second. The Swiss oarsmen, using swivel rowlocks, had a style of their own, mostly dependent on arm work. They lacked leg-drive, and concentrated their energy on a tremendous "finish" that caused a rattle like musketry fire but appeared to be mostly wasted on the desert air. The Christiania Roklub of Norway put on the water almost the same eight that won the Thames Cup last year and, rowing in the approved English manner, defeated London R. C. on its way into the third and semi-final round for the Grand, there to be disposed of by Thames R. C. The last named then met Leander in the final. Leander, possessed of infinite resources, had called upon eight university Blues, stroked by E. D. Horsfall, and with the well-known Cambridge stroke, P. H. G. H. S. Hartley, at bow. Despite the galaxy of talent in the shell, Leander was hard pressed to carry the Cerise first past the finishing line and won by a bare length in 7m. 36s.

College crews and school crews were the only entrants for the Ladies' Challenge Plate, and Eton College, the successful crew last year, lost to Caius College, Cambridge, in the first round. The boys' crew to go nearest winning was that of Shrewsbury School, which offered stout resistance to Magdalen, Oxford, in the semi-final. In the final, the Magdalen boat was outpaced by another Oxford college, Brasenose. This was a stirring race, only a length separating the boats at the finish. The time was 7m. 47s. Like the races for the Ladies' Plate, those for the Thames Challenge Cup were devoid of any international flavor. Metropolitan and up-river clubs—always fond of this event—tried conclusions with college eights from Oxford and Cambridge but were eliminated before the final, which resulted in a narrow win for Worcester College, Oxford, over Clare College, Cambridge, in 7m. 56s.

Four Old Etonians, C. R. M. Eley (bow), J. A. McNabb (2), R. E. Morrison (3), and T. R. B. Sanders (stroke) were the only crew to enjoy a double success, winning the Visitors' Challenge Cup as Third Trinity, Cambridge (their college at the university) and the Steward's Challenge Cup under the name of Eton Vikings. In the course of the latter achievement they defeated the Grasshopper Club, which, previously, had romped away from Leander. The Swiss oarsmen rowed better in their four-oar craft than in their eight. The solitary success for a tideway club—if Leander, which is an institution rather than a club, be excepted—was that of Thames R. C. in the Wyfold Challenge Cup. However, Thames figured in three finals—for the Grand, the Wyfolds and the Silver Goblets. In the last-mentioned event, the Thames pair gained a first-round triumph over the Dutch club, Koninklyke Roei-en-Zeelvereeniging de Maas. Had the latter been as long in stroke as it was in name, it would probably have made better progress. As it was, the Dutchmen rowed short, a failing, apparently, frequent in continental crews. H. E. West and K. Vernon strove valiantly to carry Thames colors to victory in the final, but Magdalen, Oxford, in the persons of G. O. Nickalls and S. C. Lucas, obtained an early lead and clung onto it.

In the absence of some qualification for entry, several persons competed for the Diamond Sculls who could scarcely claim to be serious aspirants. Of the men who were considered likely to make some impression, the first to be eliminated was Sabastian Earl, an Oxford rowing blue and varsity sculler of renown.

Earl met the Australian champion, A. A. Baynes, and, rowing below his usual standard, fell an easy victim. D. H. L. Gollan, sculling in Leander colors, went under to Beresford and, as Hoover disposed of the neat and muscular Baynes very effectively, the patch was cleared to the final. That, as already mentioned, caused the sensation of the meeting and it is to be regretted that the American was not given a closer run for his victory. Had this been done, F. S. Kelly's record time of 8m. 10s., for the 1 mile 550 yards course would most probably have fallen after standing for 17 years.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	68	24	.739
Rochester	57	38	.600
Jersey City	55	41	.573
Buffalo	51	45	.531
Toronto	46	48	.489
Reading	39	56	.411
Syracuse	38	61	.384
Newark	26	67	.280

RESULTS MONDAY

Syracuse 10, Jersey City 3.
Jersey City 2, Syracuse 0.
Newark 7, Rochester 5.
Baltimore 5, Buffalo 4.
Toronto 9, Reading 6.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Birmingham 6, Memphis 3.
Memphis 3, Birmingham 1.
Nashville 6, Atlanta 5.
Mobile 4, Chattanooga 0.
Little Rock 2, New Orleans 1.

Australian Cup Team Arrives in America

By The Associated Press

New York, July 25

THE Australian Davis Cup team, regarded as the most formidable contender for the international tennis trophy held by the United States, arrived from England today on the Majestic.

The party included: G. L. Patterson, the team captain, and Mrs. Patterson; Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Anderson, P. O'Hara Wood, R. C. Wertheim and his sister, Miss Wertheim. Patterson, Anderson and Wood will carry the colors of the Antipodes.

The Australians have been invited to tune up on the courts of the Seabright (N. J.), Lawn Tennis Club and also the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, in preparation for their semi-final match with France.

SARAZEN ENTERED IN CANADIAN OPEN GOLF

MONTREAL, July 23 (Special)—For the first time in the history of the Canadian open golf championship, the holder of the United States open title will be a competitor, as the entry of Eugene Sarazen of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been received, and in addition it is expected that a number of other prominent American pros will tee off next Friday morning. The championship will be decided at the Mount Bruno Club in this city, and will be decided by 72 holes of medal play, 36 on Friday and the same number on Saturday. The winner will be presented with the Rivermead Trophy, which he will hold until the next competition, and cash prize money, the amount of which has been greatly increased this year.

Practically all of the leading Canadian professionals and a considerable number of amateurs have entered and the Canadians will make a determined stand to keep the title in the Dominion this year. The championship was inaugurated in 1904 but there were no competitions in 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 on account of the war. Karl Keffer of the Royal Ottawa Club was the last Canadian to win, being successful in 1914.

Douglas Edgar of Atlanta, Ga., won in 1919 and 1920 with R. T. Jones Jr., Karl Keffer and J. M. Barnes tied for second place in the former year and T. D. Armour and C. R. Murray tied for second in 1920. In 1921 W. H. Trovinger won with M. J. Brady second. Both these players were from Detroit, Mich. The Murray brothers, C. R. and Albert, are the only players in addition to Edgar to win the title twice.

The Mount Bruno course is a long one, 6543 yards—3244 out and 3299 in, the longest holes are the twelfth and thirteenth of 595 and 440 yards respectively.

HAGEN-KIRKWOOD TEAM WINS AGAIN

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 24—Another victory was registered to the credit of the star touring golf team composed of W. C. Hagen and J. H. Kirkwood here today over the local links at North Field, when they took C. W. Hackney and Maurice Risley into camp 3 and 2. On the whole the cards of all the players were high, the most likely explanation of the touring pair's failure to show off very brilliantly being that they were not sufficiently pressed.

Hagen, out	5	3	3	3	5	4	5	3	5	—36
Kirkwood, out	5	3	4	3	5	5	5	4	5	—39
Hackney, out	4	4	5	3	5	5	5	3	6	—40
Risley, out	5	5	5	3	6	5	5	5	6	—45
Hagen, in	3	5	3	6	4	5	4	5	5	—40—76
Kirkwood, in	3	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	—39—78
Hackney, in	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	—37—77
Risley, in	4	6	4	5	6	4	5	4	5	—43—88

BOSTON FIREMEN HAVE STRONG NINE

Under Direction of W. H. Southworth, Team Has Developed Rapidly This Season

Coached for a great part of the season by William H. Southworth, captain and star right fielder of the Boston Braves, the Boston Firemen's Baseball Club has become one of the strongest factors in the race for the national fire fighters' title. Soon the local contingent will meet the New York firemen in a game which will go far toward settling the championship. The exact date of this contest is still to be decided upon, but meanwhile the Boston fire laddies are making full use of their spare time in an effort to speed up sufficiently to down the New Yorkers.

With the homecoming of the Boston Nationals this morning, Capt. Southworth moved over to the Allston ball field to work out with his team-mates under Fred Mitchell's guidance. So Henry J. Welz, manager of the firemen's outfit, and a member of engine company 33, assumes absolute control of their destinies from now on, although he is the first to ascribe whatever success the team may achieve to the energy and generalship of the Braves' field leader. The firemen were out in baseball togs bright and early at the Walpole Street grounds, which for many years served as the playing home of the Boston Nationals, and in their practice they shaped up as a well-trained, speedy aggregation.

The pitching staff is composed of Buckley, Howard, Gilmore and McDermott, and the catchers are McCarthy and Sanborn. The rest of the team lines up as follows: Brennan, 1b.; Sproul, 2b.; Cavanagh, s. s.; Hanron, 3b., and McQuarrie, Cronin, Goggin, and Flaherty, outfielders.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	57	36	.613
Indianapolis	56	39	.589
Milwaukee	56	45	.554
Minneapolis	50	45	.526
Louisville	48	50	.490
Kansas City	48	53	.475
Columbus	40	59	.404
Toledo	34	62	.354

RESULTS MONDAY

Toledo 4, St. Paul 1.
Minneapolis 14, Columbus 1.
Kansas City 11, Louisville 3.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Joseph	63	37	.630
Sioux City	58	41	.586
Tulsa	58	41	.586
Omaha	53	47	.530
Wichita	53	47	.530
Oklahoma City	43	58	.426
Des Moines	37	61	.378
Denver	34	64	.347

RESULTS MONDAY

Oklahoma City 17, Des Moines 1
St. Joseph 9, Omaha 8.
Sioux City 4, Wichita 2.
Denver 13, Tulsa 12.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	70	42	.625
Vernon	64	46	.582
Los Angeles	61	53	.535
Salt Lake	56	55	.505
Oakland	55	58	.487
Seattle	50	61	.450
Portland	46	65	.411
Sacramento	45	67	.403

RESULTS MONDAY

Salt Lake 11, Portland 8.
Salt Lake 14, Portland 4.

EASTERN LEAGUE

Albany 5, Bridgeport 2.
Hartford 4, Pittsfield 0.
New Haven 6, Springfield 0.

MUCH INTEREST SHOWN IN COMING POLO MATCHES

Herbert Memorial Cup Tournament to Be First Competition for Teams From Argentine, Ireland and England

NEW YORK, July 25—Followers of pony polo in the United States are looking forward with great interest to the big matches which are to be played in this country latter this summer and are also looking forward to seeing the Argentine and All-Irelnad Polo Club fours in competition in this country.

The Argentine four has been playing in England during the past few weeks and has made a good record, having won the British open championship. It will be called upon to meet some serious competition in this country and local followers are speculating on how it will show up against our best. The All-Ireland four is not so well known here, but it is expected that it will give a good account of itself. An English team will also compete over here.

To the Rumson Country Club of Rumson, N. J., will fall the honor of being the first club to play host to the visiting teams and the polo committee is busy getting its grounds in shape for the coming matches which are expected to attract the largest crowd of polo enthusiasts that has ever witnessed a match other than one for the International Cup. Stands to accommodate nearly 8000 spectators are being built on both sides of the field, and it is claimed that nearly all of the 300 boxes which are being constructed have already been sold, although the public sale of seats will not start until Aug. 1.

The first match in the tournament for the Herbert Memorial Trophy will take place Aug. 26. This tournament is expected to prove to be a very popular one and many are predicting that the trophy will rank second only to the International Cup. This will be the first year of competition for the cup.

The United States Polo Association has announced that in addition to the Argentine, British, and All-Ireland teams entries have been received from four American teams. The American teams are: Meadowbrook, captained by Devereux Milburn, captain of the United States team which captured the International Cup in England in 1921; Shelburne, captained by L. E. Stoddard, No. 1 on the international team last year; Orange County, captained by W. A. Harriman, and the Flamingo team.

The visitors will be the personal guests of members of the Rumson Country Club during the Herbert and championship tourneys. The competing players will have about 200 ponies in play during the tournament, 25 or more mounts to a team. All of these will be quartered in private stables within half a mile of the club.



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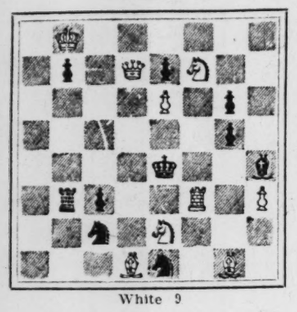
ATHLETICS

CHESS
by George H. Dabbitt

PROBLEM NO. 385

By V. Berry

Black 10



White 9

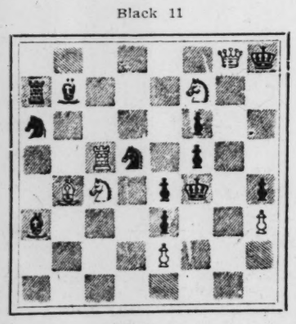
Mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 386

By J. W. Harper

Northumberland, Eng.
Original; composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Black 11



White 8

Mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 383. Kt-B7

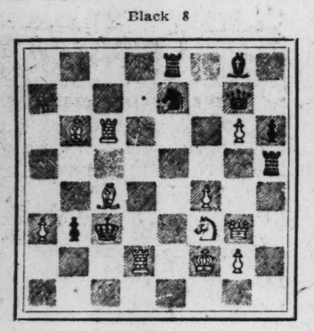
No. 384. 1. Kt-Kt7 — R(Kt)xKt
2. R-R7ch
1. —— — R(R2)xKt
2. R-Ktch
Prob. Comp. — K-R2
G. Heathcote

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

An example showing a multiple threat which defies the many defenses.

By A. Ellerman

Black 8



White 11

Mate in two

NOTES

The New York State Chess Association has set August 7 to 12 for its Congress at the Red Triangle Hotel, Buffalo. J. Bernstein having won in 1920 at Albany and again last year at Syracuse will be awarded the silver chess king (given by Prof. Isaac S. Rice) should he repeat this year for the third time in succession.

Dr. Francis Searle of Rome, President of the association, also announced that the inter-county competition for the Genesee Cup by teams of four will be contested as usual. Monroe County is the present holder and with Oneida and Onondaga have won it three times each and Richmond once.

Dr. H. E. Leeds, former Columbia varsity champion, captured a rapid transit tournament held at the Staten Island Chess Club with Charles Broughton second.

Marshall has opened his Divan for the summer at the Million Dollar Pier, Atlantic City.

The District of Columbia champion, I. S. Turover, gave an excellent simultaneous exhibition at the Capital City Club, Washington, winning 31, drawing 2 and losing 1.

Mrs. W. I. Seaman of Stapleton, Staten Island, won the championship of the Women's Chess Club, New York, by defeating Mrs. Mixdorff in the play-off of the tie, each having a 13-1 score.

In a friendly match Hastings, England, defeated Hampstead by the close score of 4½ to 3½.

HASTINGS		HAMPSTEAD	
1. G. M. Norman	0	R. C. Griffith	1
2. B. E. Leigheim	1	Dr. H. Fraenkel.	0
3. J. A. Drewitt.	½	W. E. Bonwick.	½
4. G. F. H. Packer	1	M. E. Goldstein.	0
5. H. E. Dobell.	0	W. W. Brougham	1
6. E. J. Ackroyd.	1	E. Busvine.	0
7. H. F. Cheshire	0	F. L. Hall.	1
8. E. G. Taylor.	1	W. F. Clare.	0
	4½		3½

Lancashire, by defeating Yorkshire in the final round, won the N. C. C. N. championship.

York won the Junior Trophy by capturing all their six matches.

The international match at Berlin, between Germany and Sweden, was won by the former, 12½-11½ score.

GERMANY		SWEDEN	
Post	1½	Nyholm	½
John	1	A. Nilsson	1
Wagner	2	Olson	0
Schlage	1	Berndtsson	1
Carls	½	Sjoberg	1½
Kruger	1	Jacobson	1
Zouder	1	Harald	1
Pahl	½	O. Nilssen	1½
Von Hennig	1	Sundell	1
Preusse	0	Ovesson	2
Hess	1½	Hult	½
Meises	1½	Haakauson	½
	12½		11½

Those desirous of playing correspondence chess may send their names to the editor.

Mr. E. P. Dayton, Elm Street, Linden, New Jersey, would like to correspond with some chess player.

The following two games cost Kostich a prize in the England, Weston-Super-Mare tournament:

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Kostich White	Maroczy Black	Kostich White	Maroczy Black
1 P—Q4	Kt—KB3	19 B—B3	B—B4
2 Kt—KB3	P—K3	20 P—QKt4	BxKtP
3 P—QB4	P—QB4	21 R—Kt	B—B4
4 P—Q5	P—QKt4	22 R—Kt7	PxP
5 BPxP	B—Kt2	23 Q—K2	Q—K3
6 PxP	BPxP	24 B—Kt2	P—B6
7 P—K3	P—Q4	25 ExKt	PxQB
8 Kt—B3	B—Q3	26 B—B3	QxP
9 B—K2	Castles	27 RxQKtP	B—Kt3
10 Castles	Q—K2	28 P—Kt3	R—B4
11 Q—B2	QKt—Q2	29 K—Kt2	QR—KB
12 B—Q3	P—B5	30 R—QB2	Q—K3
13 B—K2	Kt—B4	31 Q—Q3	Q—B2
14 Kt—Q4	KKt—K5	32 Q—K2	P—KR4
15 KtxKt	KtxKt	33 P—KR4	P—Q5
16 P—B4	P—K4	34 Q—B4	P—Q6
17 Kt—B6	BxKt	Resigns	
18 PxB	PxP		

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Mackenzie White	Kostich Black	Mackenzie White	Kostich Black
1 P—Q4	Kt—KB3	16 B—Kt	B—R6
2 Kt—KB3	P—K3	17 Q—B2	Kt—B3
3 P—B4	P—QKt3	18 B—R4	P—KKt4
4 B—Kt5	B—Kt2	19 KtxP	PxKt
5 P—K3	P—KR3	20 BxP	R—K
6 B—R4	B—K2	21 Q—B5	R—K3
7 Kt—B3	Castles	22 Q—R3	Q—Q3
8 B—Q3	P—Q4	23 B—B5	BxR
9 PxP	PxP	24 Q—R6	Q—B
10 Castles	QKt—Q2	25 Q—R3	Q—Kt2
11 Q—K2	P—R3	26 B—R6	RxP
12 QR—B	Kt—K5	27 PxR	BxPch
13 B—Kt3	P—QB4	28 BxB	Kt—K5
14 KR—Q	KtxKt	29 B—R6	Q—B3
15 PxKt	P—B5	30 —R—KB	Resigns

INTREPID WINS BIG LAKES RACE

Captures Chicago-Mackinac Contest by a Wide Margin

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 25 (Special)—Crossing the finish line at 12:45 this morning, Intrepid, the Class P sloop owned and piloted by D. F. Prather of the Chicago Yacht Club, won the Chicago-Mackinac race, the annual blue-ribbon yachting classis of the Great Lakes. Intrepid recorded an elapsed time of 56h. 35m. and corrected time 53h. 31m. 46s.

Prather's sloop allowed handicaps of more than seven hours to the Class Q boats, but none of them were within sight of land when the chance of any of these boats winning expired.

Dorello, a Class N sloop and the largest single-sticker in the race, owned by J. C. Van Dyke of Milwaukee, which was seen only 20 miles behind the winner yesterday noon, was given a sound beating by the victor. While the time was slow compared with some former records, the wide lead taken by Intrepid over the rest of the fleet of 11 proves the sailing was a struggle worthy of championship seamanship, and that her performance is a credit to the skill of her owner and crew. The elapsed time last year was 43h. and the record is 28h.

The only other racers that had enough handicaps to endanger Donald Prather's victory, were Jackson Park I. I., and Spider, owned by C. W. Kraft and E. L. Bloomster, respectfully. The last report on Gem, the other "N" sloop, was from Ludington, Mich., where she put in to repair damages made by the squally weather. Practically every other boat in the fleet that had not yet come into sight, gave the winning sloop a handicap. The first boat across also proved to be the winner of the race.

Power boat Gem, owned and piloted by H. D. Moreland, arrived at Mackinac this morning at 4:10, winning the race for gas-driven boats. The running time was 46h. 10m. Gem's lone rival, Wyllys T., operated by W. T. Miller, was unable to continue in face of the heavy seas, which made the going difficult for them as well as the sailing craft.

GERMANS SUFFER LEAST BY FAMINE

Colonists in Ukraine Have Conserved Supplies

ODESSA, June 4 (Special Correspondence)—In all Russia's famine zone there is one region where the hunger has been felt less than in any other, and so strange is this community in a land of acute suffering that the visitor is startled by the conditions as he finds them. This region is inhabited by the German colonists of the Ukraine, who have settled a score or more of towns and villages. In customs, and frugality they are typically German, and above all their cleanliness is in keeping with that of the most meticulous German housewife.

Touring the interior, not far from the Rumanian border south of Tarraspol, one could imagine oneself in Germany with little effort. In one day the writer has been in Berlin, Baden, Strassburg, Candle and Zeltz, and had time permitted, visits to Gross Liebenthal, Neuburg, Klein, Liebenthal, Franzfield, Peterstal, Freudental, Mariental, and Hoefnungstal would have been easily possible.

In these places the children are quite different from those in Russian settlements. Here one finds rosy cheeks, and play and laughter. The Russian child is weak, has forgotten how to smile and play, except in rare cases. The difference, according to those who profess to know, is that the German settlers have been more frugal in food consumption, and that their children are considered first, except in unusual instances. All the while the parents have eaten enough to keep them going.

Assistance has been given these people by the American Relief Administration through the co-operation of the National Lutheran Council, the Mennonite organization in America and the Volga Relief Society of Portland, Ore. The location of their region, so near the Rumanian border, has enabled this outside help to reach them quickly.

NEW ZEALANDERS OPPOSE DESIGNATION OF "AUSTRALASIAN"

WELLINGTON, N. Z., May 16—The Government of New Zealand has made a declaration against the continued use of the title "Australasia" as describing New Zealand and Australia. The people of the Dominion of New Zealand have no wish to merge their national identity in that of their big neighbor, the Commonwealth of Australia.

No misunderstanding on that point is likely to occur in this part of the world; but the name "Australasia" tends to create an impression abroad that New Zealand is merely an adjunct of Australia, and business men in the Dominion complain that they very frequently receive proof that the status of the two countries is not understood in America and Europe.

The political separation of New Zealand from Australia took place just 81 years ago. The geographical separation is represented by the Tasman Sea, which interposes some 1200 miles of more or less tempestuous ocean between Wellington and Sydney. The journey across normally takes about three days and a half. The fact that New Zealand and Australia are at present engaged in negotiating a tariff treaty and in the meantime are treating one another as foreign countries for tariff purposes, illustrates the completeness of the political separation.

The name "Australasia" dates from the days when the public men of England could conveniently group Australia and New Zealand as "the Australasian colonies." Since then two sister states of the British Commonwealth have arisen in these southern seas.

PROGRAM PLANNED FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Gen. Smuts Discusses Proposals for Developing Resources of the Country

CAPE TOWN, June 13 (Special Correspondence)—One of the most constructive speeches during the recent sessions was delivered by General Smuts during the debate on the budget. He began with the encouraging statement that if it had not been for the strike on the Rand the year would have shown practically an even balance. He laid emphasis on this to show that South African finances were in a sound position.

In fact, he said the Government felt it could now develop an extensive railway construction scheme. This would provide for the large number of unemployed left by the recent strike. It was fully expected that the gold mining industry would be in full swing again by September.

A new outlet was being sought for the coal industry to the East, and important negotiations with a Portuguese delegation were already being carried on. In the event of these negotiations proving successful, it could safely be predicted that the coal industry would become one of the greatest in the country.

Mining and agriculture had hitherto been the main sources of income for the union, but the time had come for South Africa to develop her industries in order to hold her own in the world's markets, said General Smuts. The question of South African industries had been brought home acutely by a request from the boot and shoe industry to afford them protection.

Farmers generally were much opposed to a protective tariff as it raised the cost of living, etc., but he personally felt the country should be willing to sacrifice something to further and foster its industries, which would in the future form a large source of income. The Government hoped to start a steel and iron industry on a bounty basis as had been done in Canada, where it had been very successful.

The farming industry had just passed through trying times, but ways and means were under consideration for assisting the farmers, possibly through a greater extension of the Land Bank. South Africa, General Smuts said, should be one of the greatest meat exporting countries in the world, whereas at the present time through lack of enterprise and organized effort, the country had practically no market.

The cold storage question in this connection was an important one, and the Government was considering it and would not even hesitate to have a state cold storage plant if necessary, although this was the most expensive way.

A board of trade was in operation whose duty it would be to go into all questions relating to the tariff, and results of this investigation would be laid before the House at the next sessions.

ULSTER UNITED WIN 1 TO 0

TORONTO, July 24 (Special)—By defeating the Grenadier Guards of Montreal here tonight by 1 goal to 0, the Ulster United Football Club of this city graduated into the semi-final round of the Connaught Cup competition for the football championship of Canada and will now meet Fort William here next Saturday and Monday to decide which team will play Calgary Hillhursts in the final. On Saturday Ulster defeated the Guards by 2 to 0 in Montreal and so won the round by 3 goals to 0.

EATONTOWN TEAM WINS

RUMSON, N. J., July 24—Eatontown, which was beaten last week by Bryn Mawr by the score of 11 to 3 in the Rumson Country Club Cup match, defeated the Philadelphia team today by winning a hard fought game by the score of 7 to 6. This match was the first for the Monmouth County Cup and it took an extra chukker to decide the game.

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, July 22.

THE names of the persons who have engagements with President Harding are posted each day just inside the executive offices for the information of members of the press and others whose business it is to keep track of the President's official doings. Usually the list is long. Most of the appointments are for five or ten minutes; some only long enough for a handshake and an exchange of greetings.

Today, when the shadow of what Mr. Gompers calls "the twin strikes" was hanging over the capital, there was no list on the hook. The President was seeing Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the Railroad Labor Board, but it was not necessary to post that fact. Cabinet members always may see the President by telephoning that they desire to do so, and there is no need, therefore, to put up the name of Herbert C. Hoover, whom every one expected to see the President in the course of the day, or of Harry M. Daugherty, who might arrive any minute.

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The President and Mrs. Harding usually plan for a week-end trip either by motor or down the river on the Mayflower, but no plans were made beforehand for the President's getting away from work and the center of official watchfulness of the industrial situation. With a railroad and a coal strike on his hands, Mr. Harding felt that Washington was the best place for him to "week-end" this week.

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Washington has a wealth of material for the dramatist and the romantic story writer that never has been mined. Here and there a sojourner in Washington has touched upon one phase or another. Mrs. Larz Anderson and Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett are two whose names occur while the latest is the anonymous author of "Behind the Mirrors," which followed within a few months his "Mirrors of Washington."

"But why not Georgetown?" asked the wife of the a government official recently. "Georgetown is older than Washington. In the days of Mrs. John Quincy Adams, every one 'worth while' lived in Georgetown, and she records in one of her letters how the Spanish Ambassador's gold coach got stuck in the mud on the way from Georgetown to the executive Mansion."

Washington people are returning to Georgetown and buying the old houses that were for a time neglected. Robert Woods Bliss, third Scretary of State, and Mrs. Bliss have bought the Oaks, the old Blount mansion and are restoring its fine proportions, re-making the gardens and renewing the orangerie. Less pretentious places of equal antiquity have been bought and their decay arrested.

Next, an effort will be made to give a dramatic turn to the history of Georgetown. Two women who live in old houses there are collaborating on this work now and find themselves embarrassed by the wealth of material.

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Will the members of the Fourth Estate, who played a conspicuous part in the World War, ever have a monument commemorating their activities and courage in keeping the public informed during those trying times? It is not perhaps generally known that newspaper correspondents who "covered" army activities during the days of the 60's have been honored in such a fashion. Not far from Washington, on a road that leads through the beautiful Blue Ridge mountains of Maryland from Hagerstown to Washington, is a monument dedicated to "The Correspondents of the Civil War."

This monument is in the form of a great stone arch, located in a break in the range known as Crampton's Gap, and frames a lovely vista of the peaceful valley, with a glimpse of the potomac River in the far distance.

On one side of the arch is this naive inscription: "To the writers who transformed communities of rustics into a nation of bright readers." Among the men who supervise the erection of the memorial arch are the names of Henry Waterson and Whitelaw Reid.

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The national political conventions of 1924 are still two years distant in point of time, but already there is much talk as to where they may be held; also no little activity to procure their presence in various cities. All reports of such activity come from the west, most of them from the far west. Denver, in which the Democratic Convention of 1908 was held, has always wanted the Republican Convention as a sort of offset in behalf of the Republicans of that State, and already there is a movement on foot in that interest. Committees are at work, and the cooperation of some national committee men from neighboring states has been pledged. So far these efforts have been carried on very quietly, the feeling apparently being that other communities may be aroused to like interest.

The apprehension is well founded. At least, whether from emulation of Denver or for other reasons, other cities are already in the field, notably San Francisco. The Republicans of that city have been at work zealously for the past six months, and they are known to be meeting with much encouragement. Like Denver, San Francisco entertained a national convention. This occurred in 1920, when the Democrats held their quadrennial meeting in the city by the Golden Gate, with the result that the Democratic Party gained certain prestige on the coast which the Republican leaders are desirous of overcoming. They would have it known that they have as much influence with their party organization as the California Democrats have with theirs.

Still other cities are laying their wires, but they are all in the west. Prominent in the list is Los Angeles, which is tempted to enter the race, even though in the same State as San Francisco.

PITCHES TWO SHUTOUTS

ABBEVILLE, S. C., July 25—McMilligan of the Anderson Carolina League team, pitched two shut-out games here yesterday afternoon against the Abbeville team. The first game went 14 innings and in the second game the Anderson pitcher yielded only one hit in 7 innings. Both scores were 3 to 0.

IRELAND TO SEND POLO TEAM

DUBLIN, July 24 (By The Associated Press)—Arrangements have been completed for sending a team representing the All-Ireland Polo Club to America. It will comprise Capt. Lingard Goulding, J. A. French, G. V. Douglas and Capt. F. A. Gill.

AMERICAN GLIDERS IN PARIS

PARIS, July 24—The American team which is to participate in the first international "Gliding" contest at Clermont Ferrand Aug. 6 to 22, arrived in Paris tonight and conferred with the military attaché of the American embassy.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS PROTEST WORLD-WIDE WAGE REDUCTIONS

General Trend, However, Toward Still Further Deflation of Labor Costs in Whole Realm of Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 12—The International Federation of Trade Unions, at its recent conference in Rome, after long discussion of the industrial reaction in Europe, determined to stand up for the eight-hour day, insist upon no wage reductions, and defend rights already won.

A resolution passed called upon trades unions in all countries to organize for these objects. It was arranged that the bureau of the International should be kept informed of all movements in the various countries that aid might be given where it was most neded.

That the International has little power or means to carry out its resolutions, in the face of the stern economic conditions in industry today, is sufficiently indicated in the cold light of facts. The process of wage reduction goes on steadily in all countries except Germany, where fluctuations of the mark bring about unusual circumstances, and the outcome of the engineers' lockout in Great Britain was, in effect, abandonment by these artisans of their campaign for greater control over their wcrking conditions.

Better Publicity Arranged

It must be said, however, that in the sphere of propaganda and educational publicity, the new bureau of the Trade Union International is far more energetic and successful than was its predecessor. Officials of all affiliated unions, representing some 20,000,000 workers, are kept posted on all important developments in European nations, in colonial countries, and in India. A permeation of ideas thus is kept constantly in progress, and it is impossible to say what the cumulative effect of this may be, as industry revives.

An interesting pronouncement on the position and aims of the League of Nations' International Labor Office was made recently by its director, Albert Thomas, to a gathering of trade-union leaders. He admitted, by implication that the machinery of the office, as set up by the peace treaty, was cumbrous, but this, he added, was not the fault of the trade unions. He asked their whole-hearted support of the office, because, he declared, if trade union support should be withdrawn, it would become a mere statistical bureau. He made it clear that in his view, the work of the Labor Office will be effective only so long as the unions maintain a vigilant interest in it, and keep up their endeavor to have put into effect the various draft conventions adopted at conferences of the office.

Looking to Arbitration

In the less important industrial countries of Europe, governments are tending to rely more and more upon arbitration to prevent labor disputes developing into strikes and lockouts. In the Swedish sawmill dispute, for instance, the Government intervened, a mediator was appointed, and compromise proposals made which opened the way for a settlement. A building trades dispute in the same country also has been settled by arbitration.

In the neighboring country of Norway, the Government has introduced and passed an act to establish compulsory arbitration. Trade unions always have opposed this idea but existing conditions of unemployment brought about its passage.

Now that the act is on the books the Government has referred to the arbitration tribunal disputes affecting 40,000 workers in various industries. Meantime strikes and lockouts have been forbidden.

JOHNSON SUMMONS CLUB OWNERS

CHICAGO, July 24 (By The Associated Press)—President B. B. Johnson of the American League, tonight called a meeting of club owners to be held here Aug. 27. Questions involving the draft and the nature of the trophy to be awarded the most valuable player in the American League will be among the issues discussed. The meeting was not called as a result of the New York-Boston deal, but legislation prohibiting mid-season trades probably will be discussed, President Johnson said.

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WANTED—A representative for wholesale costumes and coats; well established small London West End firm; salary basis; partnership entertained. Box 7662 The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, W. C. 2.

ASSAM—Capable lady required either as housekeeper for boarding-house, or bookkeeper-secretary, able to take charge two small children, sail October. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 39, Brompton Road, London, S. W. 3.

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wishes to go as paying guest in country or near sea, for some weeks or longer. Preferably where she could help out-of-doors, or with children, or in house. And later desires similar employment in or out of London. Or would travel. Write Box 7685, The Christian Science Monitor, 12 Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C. 2.

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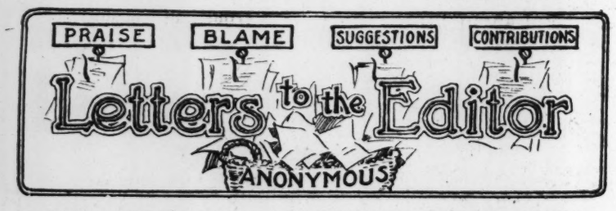
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Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Origin of the "Dry Washer"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have read the Monitor with pleasure for many years, and my name is at present on your subscription list. I know that you wish everything which you offer to be authentic, and therefore I wish to tell you that you have been made the victim of a hoax in the picture presented in your issue of Tuesday, May 23, accompanying the article entitled: "Days of '49 Being Portrayed in Pageant by 10,000 Persons." This picture, which you present as a copy of a daguerreotype taken in 1849 at Colma, Cal., is in reality a copy of a photograph taken a few years ago near Prescott, Ariz., and used widely on postcards sold by various stores in Prescott.

The man shown in the picture is an acquaintance of my family, and for some years "dry washed" for placer gold a mile or two from our ranch home. The object packed on the burro which he is leading is a dry washer of the type used by desert prospectors in the southwest. Indeed I have reason to believe that the identical machine is now stored in one of our outhouses.

The "dry washer" was entirely unknown in gold mining in 1849. It was first used in the arid regions of Australia and the idea brought by Australian placer miners to the arid Pacific slope of Mexico. One of the men who introduced it was long in portions of the southwest and the employ of my family. The various forms of the machine now in use have been developed by many different persons.

I would also call your attention to the fact that the method of making daguerreotypes was only announced in France in 1839, and while it was introduced into the United States quite soon, it had not, in the ten years between its formal announcement to the world in 1839 and the discovery of gold in 1849, reached a degree of portability which would have permitted the taking of outdoor pictures in a rough country where materials had to be transported long distances on mule back.

Daguerreotypes were made by a "wet plate" process, requiring complicated chemical baths, and were never well adapted to outdoor work. It is only since the introduction of "dry plate" and film cameras that such pictures could be obtained.

It seems possible that there is something of the hoax in the article, or merely ignorance of early history. The animals used in early exploration, both in California and the entire west, and in the earlier gold-mining regions, were not burros—donkeys, but small mules, often fleet footed, and of much endurance, capable of making long journeys much more quickly than the burro. That slow but sturdy animal was indeed much used in the late '70s and early '80s, when the search for placer gold and quartz mines in the desert areas of California, Arizona and northern and western Mexico was at its height.

A "Forty-Niner" mounted on a slow-moving burro would have been choice prey for the fleet-footed Indians of the gold region. Even the early pack trains which brought provision and tools were mules, not burros.

This picture-postcard was very popular, and is still sold in Prescott.

(Signed) SHARLOT M. HALL.

Dewey, Ariz., June 15, 1922.

The Railroad Workers

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am writing my views on railroad employees, and hope that there are a great many of the same opinion. It is a hard matter to overpay the men that do the active work on our railroads.

Take the men who work in the shops. Their life is almost unbearable, the heat is very hard on them. Then take the men who work with pick and shovel on the section. The hot boiling sun, rain and severe cold do not hinder them from doing their duty well, for if they did not do it well, what may happen—the loss of property and life.

Think of the patience of the conductors and the bravery of our engineers, firemen and brakemen. All of them, we know, have many times risked their lives to save others.

I have traveled on a great many trains, and when I reach my destination, I feel like shaking hands with every workman on the road, and saying thanks for my comfort and safety.

I believe if they had some good one that understood the blessings that their hands have done and how faithful they are, that there would not have to be any strike.

HELEN L. WOLFINGTON.

224 South Second Street, Guthrie, Okla., July 15, 1922.

FIRST SCHOOL IN OHIO SET UP 150 YEARS AGO

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., July 25—The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the first school west of the Allegheny Mountains, at Schoenbrun Springs, will be observed Aug. 23-24. Gov. Harry L. Davis, Frank B. Willis and Atlee Pomerene, United States Senators, and J. H. Himes, Representative, have been invited to attend the celebration.

On Wednesday night, Aug. 23, the Rev. J. E. Weinland, pastor of Dover Moravian Church, will narrate the founding of the village of Schoenbrun and its school and church in 1782, by the Rev. David Ziesberger, Moravian missionary, and 18 Delaware indians.

An historical pageant on the site of the original village, founded May 3, 1782, is planned for the second day of the celebration, by the Tuscarawas County Historical Society, which will ask the General Assembly to purchase the 24-acre tract, the site of the Indian village, for a memorial.

FRANCE TO HAVE "JUNIOR REPUBLIC"

AUBURN, N. Y., July 25—To teach youthful French war orphans and Russian refugees the ideals of true Democracy is the object of a trip which William R. George, founder of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, will make to France, when he goes Aug. 19 to establish a Republic colony at Chavoniac, the former home of the Marquis de Lafayette.

The project is backed by American and French groups, who expect eventually a Republican form of government in Russia, and desire to prepare young Russians for their responsibilities.

Some citizens of the Junior Republic may accompany Mr. George.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

The Moscow Art Theater May Soon Visit America

THE foremost playhouse of the European continent, if not of the entire world, the Moscow Art Theater, is to visit America. At least, it is coming provided the proposition made by Morris Gest to the company's emissary, Nikolai Rumiantseff, is ratified by the members of this co-operative company in town meeting session assembled. The outcome is so nearly a foregone conclusion that a survey of the quarter century of this unique organization is in order.

When Constantin Stanislavsky, amateur actor of the Literary and Artistic Circle of Moscow, and Vladimir Nemirovitch-Dantchenko, playwright, teacher of acting and business man, sat for 18 hours at a stretch over a café table in Moscow in June, 1897, discussing plans for a theater which was to revolutionize the contemporary Russian stage, they would have laughed in the face of anyone who would have predicted that in the same month, just 25 years later, a trusted representative of that theater would cross 7000 miles of ocean, sit at a café table in New York in consultation with one of the foremost American producers and arrange with him for a tour to the western shore of the Atlantic of the company which by that time had become acknowledged as the world's first theater.

Began After a Year's Preparation

The state of the stage in Moscow cried out for a rejuvenating force in the last decade of the nineteenth century. With the exception of a few individual actors trained in the great days when Ostrovsky and his plays dominated the Russian theater, the standards of acting and of playwriting had fallen to a level of trickery and triviality. Almost simultaneously the theater, the actors and the playwrights emerged, found each other, pooled their several forces and became the stimulus which has made the modern Russian theater the most inspiring of its time.

The clearing house for this inspirational group was the Moscow Art Theater, which began its first season with the production of Count Alexei Tolstoy's picturesque and moving historical tragedy, "Tsar Fyodor Ivanovitch," in the fall of 1898, after a full year had been devoted to organization and rehearsal.

The actors and actresses were at hand to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by this new and forward-looking stage. From Stanislavsky's associates in the Literary and Artistic Circle came his wife, Mme. Lilina; Vassily Luzhsky, character actor of wide range; Alexander Artyom, master in the creation of old men; while from Nemirovitch-Dantchenko's classes came Mme. Knipper, later to be the wife of the playwright, Anton Tchehoff; Ivan Moskvin, destined to be rated as Russia's premier high comedian; Vsevolod Meyerhold, later to be known as Stanislavsky's chief rival in the field of theatrical production in modern Russia, and numerous others. To this nucleus others were added from year to year, notably the great Vassily Katchaloff, second only to Stanislavsky as an actor; Gribunin, Vishnevsky, Massalitinoff—any one of whom could head a company of his own. And the losses with the passing of the years have been surprisingly small. When some of the earliest plays in the repertory are revived today, from five to eight of the leading characters are still in the hands of the same artists who created them.

"The Sea-Gull"

The playwrights were at hand, too, although only a kind of blind faith existed at the beginning that they would appear. First of them to arrive on the scene was Anton Tchehoff. Known only as the author of a play that had failed dismally in Petrograd, "The Sea Gull," he possessed no indications that the Moscow Art Theater had been created, apparently, for the chief purpose of giving him a hearing on the Russian stage, nor that he had the gifts with which to distinguish and mark off from all other stages this newly created theater.

Several plays followed "Tsar Fyodor" in repertory succession that first fall of the opening of the theater, but none of them scored a success equal to the first production. The directors finally decided to try "The Sea-Gull" according to the theories of interpretation they had developed and see whether the verdict of Petrograd would be reversed by Moscow. It was. The play was a great success from the first and eventually gave its name unofficially but widely to the theater, which became known to the public affectionately as the Sea-Gull Theater.

As events proved, "The Sea-Gull" was not an accident. In the years following, Tchehoff repeated its success with "Uncle Vanya," "The Three Sisters" and "The Cherry Orchard." Soon another new playwright of the younger generation in full sympathy with the spirit and motives of the Art Theater emerged—Maxim Gorky. Gorky's masterpiece, "The Lower Depths" or "Na Dnye," as it is known in Russian, or "Nachtasyl" ("Night Lodging") as it is better known through the German, came into the repertory in the season of 192-03 along with his "Smug Citizens," to be followed three years later by his "Children of the Sun."

Meanwhile the dramatic literatures of other languages and other times were yielding their treasures in translation—Sophocles and Shakespeare, Ibsen and Hauptmann, Goldoni and Hamsun and Maeterlinck—while Russian dramatists from Gogol and Pushkin and Griboyedoff down through Ostrovsky and Turgenieff and Tolstoy and Dostoievsky to Andreieff and other writers of today were fully represented and many of them really interpreted on the stage for the first time.

A golden moment in the history of the Art Theater was that which brought to the stage fully two years ahead of its Parisian première Maeterlinck's "féerie, "The Blue Bird," a production which has kept its place in the repertory ever since its first performance back in the fall of 1908.

Another memorable occasion was the production of "Hamlet" with the collaboration of Gordon Craig in January, 1912.

An entire volume could be devoted to this roster of 60-odd productions of 70-odd plays in 25 years. Another volume could be filled with chronicle and anecdote of the way this unique theater is operated. Applause is never permitted. Curtain calls are taboo. After the curtain rises, no one is admitted until the act intermission. The illusion of life is the æsthetic theory of the theater—realism spiritualized—and nothing is permitted to jar or mar this illusion.

One of the most interesting and significant aspects of the growth of the Art Theater in its quarter century existence is its group of studio or school theaters, attached to the parent institution by the closest ties. Beginning as a school in private to train young members for the main stage, the first studio developed in 1914 into a theater with a stage of its own, open to the public. The Second studio theater was opened two years later and now there are four. By these studios, the personnel of the theater has been expanded to 1000 people, and it is in these hands that the parent stage will be trusted while the entire first line of the company visits America.

The history of the Art Theater since I saw it during the first winter after the revolution has been a record of hardships undergone and outfaced. The company was caught in Kharkoff during the Denikin advance, part of it remaining outside Soviet boundaries and the major portion returning through the lines to Moscow. It is this outside or exile band which has been playing the last two seasons in the Balkans and later in Berlin and Vienna and more recently in Scandinavia. This exile group has recently returned to Moscow to prepare a solid front for the American tour.

No story of the Moscow Art Theater, especially no reference to its visit to America, is complete without mention of its connection with Balieff, the droll proprietor of the Chauve-Souris, which Morris Gest likewise had the courage to bring to America last winter.

"'S no flattery; 's no compliment," in Balieff's murdered English, to admit that if it had not been for him, the task of bringing the Art Theater and Mr. Gest to a point of mutual understanding and agreement would have been insuperable. Balieff is himself a son of the Moscow Art Theater, having been one of its most respected members prior to the time when his Bat Theater took all of his energies. Since 1912, however, he has been on the friendliest terms with his former fellow workers. The saving of time and effort was incomputable, therefore, when he was on the ground in New York and from experience with both parties to the unfolding negotiations he could vouch to Mr. Gest for the Art Theater and to the Art Theater for Mr. Gest. From a trusted son of the Art Theater, therefore, the ingratiating Balieff has become god-father at least if not father to that theater. Both the American public and the Art Theater will be beholden to the Puck of the Chauve-Souris if the company in Moscow ratifies the agreement which is now on its way to the Russian capital.

OLIVER M. SAYLER.



From sketches by Alexander Kolransky, artistic adviser of Balieff's "Chauve-Souris"

Left—Vladimir Nemirovitch-Dantchenko, General and Artistic Director of the Moscow Art Theater
Right—Constantin Stanislavsky, First Artist and One of the Founders of the Moscow Art Theater

The Rise of Marjorie Rambeau

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, July 22

AS WE glance over the sea of faces of the young actresses, searching for the ones that shall carry on the work of Ada Rehan, Julia Marlowe and Mrs. Fiske, the eyes rest for a long while on Marjorie Rambeau as one of the best possibilities. Miss Rambeau has about all of the necessary qualifications.

Having carefully watched her acting and believing that she can play big rôles, the natural conclusion is that the thing that Miss Rambeau needs is a management that shall have breadth of vision enough to see its opportunity and give her a series of worth-while productions. Both the management and Miss Rambeau will climb higher in the process. "The Goldfish," Miss Rambeau's present play, is all right in its present adapted form for an evening's amusement, but as an acting medium for advancement in her profession it is a waste of time. Nor will a hundred such plays carry her one step nearer the desired goal. Mrs. Fiske's performance of "Erstwhile Susan" provoked an evening of unblushing hilarity but the history of the American stage will record her Tess, Becky Sharp, Magda, Leah Kleshna and the dozen other notable productions that she has given us.

Miss Rambeau played Camille when she was 13. Since then she has played every kind of a part, whether the character was 16 or 65. She knows the joys and drudgery of repertory and stock companies. She knows all about "one night stands in Texas" and traveling nights in order to get from town to town, changing cars several times between the hours of 11 p. m. and 5 a. m. Miss Rambeau has been through all this and yet the imprint left is one of finer womanliness and deeper love for humanity.

"My greatest joy is to hear those people out there in our audience laugh. There is so much that is unhappy, sordid, trying—what you will—in real life, that it is a great privilege to be able to relieve the strain even for a couple of hours. When I hear that laughter and realize that my work helps to cause it, I am grateful to God that he has given me whatever talent I have that causes that laughter. In these intense times that, 'taking them out of themselves,' by relaxation and laughter, is just like food to those people."

Asked regarding her plans, Miss Rambeau said:

"Well, my plans for the future are to do what I must do and dream about some of the things I should like to do. The success of 'The Goldfish' insures its running for some time yet in New York, and then it is only fair that I should go on tour with it to at least some of the larger cities. In Chicago, for instance, where people have been so lovely to me, they are getting the impression that I am staying in New York as a kind of snobbishness—just because I do not want to go on tour. Whereas, nothing could be further from the truth. I will, of course, play in 'The Goldfish' as long as my manager, Mr. Woods, wants me to. My contract with him has still some years to run, but I, at the same time, have a desire to do Shakespearean productions. I know that, in order that I may reach my highest point, I must undertake some of the great rôles. I should like to play Katherine, Rosalind, Juliet and Lady Macbeth. I know that is a large order, but that is what I am aiming for.

"A few evenings ago I told Mr. Woods of my desires, and I was delighted that he became very much interested. He has just returned from Europe, you know. He has brought back a lot of plays—serious plays. I think you are going to see a great change in the kind of productions Mr. Woods will put on the stage from now on.

"As for my own Shakespearean aspiration, all that I can say definitely is that I want to do these plays, and that I am going to do them, but just how soon I do not know. Every actress—every woman in fact—finds a responsive heart-beat in all of the Shakespearean heroines—yes, even in Lady Macbeth. I have played only five Shakespearean parts, with Ben Greet and some obscure stock companies. These companies were obscure as far as world fame goes; but whose Shakespearean performances needed no apology as far as sincerity of approach was concerned."

F. L. S.



Apeda photograph

Miss Marjorie Rambeau

The Pax Robertson Salon, London, Presents Strindberg's 'Swanwhite'

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 7

AMONG the many small producing societies that the increasing national interest in drama, and the prohibitive cost of the West End theaters, have together been the means of creating in and around London, the little Pax Robertson Salon at Chelsea, claims its share of attention; if only because the plays put on there are, in general, works of high literary merit, by dramatists of international reputation. During this season, for example, there have been performed in this little Bedford Hall, "A Family Affair," by Ostrobsky, "Henry and Pernilla," by Holberg, "The Hero's Mound," by Ibsen, and "Francesca da Rimini," by d'Annunzio.

The Bedford Hall, with its brick front and pointed windows, suggests, from the outside, the dissenting chapel that it may once have been; but, upon entering, it becomes evident that Miss Robertson has transformed the building into a really charming and quite cosy théâtre intime, wherein a hundred or more spectators, for a very moderate subscription, may see literary plays that otherwise they could not easily form acquaintance with, other than by the book.

"Swanwhite," by August Strindberg, was a happy choice; for it is well that we should be reminded how that most intense, and sometimes almost terrible, of dramatists could and did escape, at last, from the autobiographical and the morbid, to delight himself, for a while—"a springtime in winter," to use his own words—among the lyrical and picturesque folk-ballads of his native land.

Strindberg, in fact, at this time, was turning, no doubt with welcome relief, from the intense realism, and vehement revolt, of his earlier period, to the more tranquil mood which marked the last stage of his dramatic output; and so, after steeping his thought for months in the fanciful world of Swedish folklore, he was enabled to construct, from a hundred kindred stories, one little drama, that, in the words of John Landquist, his literary executor, is "perhaps the most beautiful and genuine fairy tale for old and young ever written in the Swedish language."

That all the subtler beauties of a play so varied, fragile, and poetical as this of "Swanwhite," the guileless half-child, half-maid, could be fully brought out, even in a théâtre intime such as the Pax Robertson Salon, was hardly to be expected. In translation alone—though Edwin Bjorkman has done his work well—much of the finer rhythmic quality of the original is inevitably lost, and some of the faery quality, as well as of the verbal fragrance, must go too, unless the acting be near perfect and the text be spoken with almost absolute truth and purity of diction.

Miss Pax Robertson, the producer, and her little company, be it said, overcame, on the whole, very skillfully the difficult task they had set themselves. Miss Robertson herself, as Swanwhite—though lacking somewhat in roundness of articulation—brought out well the beautiful simplicity of that most sympathetic character. Mr. Leonard Dainton, the Prince, has a handsome presence and a good voice; but he is, as yet, dramatically immature, and does not make the best use of either. The most effective stage-acting—even though it were a little forced at times—came from Miss Lilian Mowbray, as the stepmother, that constant character in Swedish folklore. Mr. Bruce Moir, in his brief appearance as "the green gardener" brought into his work a suggestion of the play's mystery atmosphere, which was rather beyond certain other members of the cast.

Before the rise of the curtain, Miss C. A. Arfwedson gave the audience a useful and interesting talk upon August Strindberg's personality and work. This was well worth doing, since, to so many Englishmen and women that great Scandinavian—though as renowned, almost, in Sweden as ever Ibsen was in Norway—remains still little more than a name. In increasing English knowledge of European dramatists, the Pax Robertson Salon is doing meritorious work.

P. A.

A performance of "As You Like It," is to be given at Mariarden, Peterborough, New Hampshire, next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time. The cast is headed by Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, Miss Adrienne Morrison, Pedro de Cordoba and John Craig.

Backgrounds in Films Well Handled by Several Directors

IF YOU ever read "Treasure Island," and we will hope that you do, you will remember that whole atmosphere of breathless expectancy that hangs over those fog-bound earlier chapters at the Admiral Benbow from the time the brown, earringed seaman and his barrow are set down at the Inn Door to the raid of the buccaneers. It is clear, sheer illusion, smoke wreathed and lantern lit, and the memory of it stays with one long. Stevenson was past master of such matters. Wherever you may go in his books, you feel rather than merely read: the pictured scene is in the very room beside you; Alan Breck lurks at your elbow, Black Dog writhes in the door; faint and clear above the crackle of the fire you can hear the capstan song. Score one for Stevenson!

It is this mastery of illusion, this alchemy of atmosphere, which is part and parcel of the better motion pictures. For Stevensonian instance, take Maurice Tourneur and his production of "Treasure Island" itself; leave aside the petty faults of a misguided adaptor, drop from memory a few instances of poor casting, and before your very eyes rises "Treasure Island," as Stevenson charted it out in that brown old map with the blowing whales. A half-naked pirate hauling on a rope with the spray lashing skyward about him, a furious duel on the black waste of moonlit beach, silhouettes and shrouds and sails, the corl of boiling mists below gaunt cliffs, is as surely Stevenson as "Treasure Island" and the Hispaniola. It was background upon which the canny Tourneur relied, and background served him well. Shadow and silhouette, a fierce blue tint above blank barrens of moorland, made more than a picture, they made Stevenson!

For on the motion picture screen, background is surely half the battle. You may simplify it as does William de Mille, you may gloriously exaggerate it as does his brother, Cecil, but you can never ignore it. On the stage Mr. Simonson may lend illusion to "Lilion"; on the screen the background would far more enter the course of the story. With Tourneur, with Norman Dawn, it dominates the action; no director dare ignore it. Take, for instance, Mr. Griffith's Paris of "Orphans of the Storm," actually a mere huddle of sets down Mamaroneck way, but, translated by terms of the camera into street and lane, whose very stones cried out the language of Carlyle.

And in Germany, that glorious blaze of raw color, the "Arabian Nights," brought Herr Lubitsch a "Sumurun" that outdid all Max Reinhardt's staging and rivalled Maxfield Parrish himself. Minaret and mosque threw back the splendor of the sun beneath an arched bridge that spanned infinities of azure sky; there was glint and gleam of ancient marble above a shadowed wall, and through by-way and bazaar the crowds of the East, bargained and fought and fled. A ragged boy perched before the blazing skies might have been Kim O'Hara himself; surely Mahbub Ali has trudged out of the smoky blue to the tumult of the Kashmir Serai, the gun, Zam-Zammeh, is not far away, the very City of Brass may be beyond these age-worn sands, with its "towers that seemed to reach the skies." And all done upon the little sand hills of the City of Berlin!

No less admirable perhaps is the work of that gentleman adventurer of the Americas, Norman Dawn, wanderer, swashbuckler—and artist of the screen. There was gaunt upland of old Peru in one of Dawn's films, a country of crags and old volcano cones, a land far grimmer, than ever Hardy's Wessex or John Trevena's Devon, a land for wild words and wild deeds.

Or take Rex Ingram's bits of France in "The Four Horsemen" and "Eugenie Grandet": the very streets of Paris, the crooked ways of Merrick's Montmartre breathe Gaul no louder than this pallid film, taken here, there—everywhere in California. Hugo Ballin can do as much, so can John Robertson, Fred Niblo, and another and another. Whatever fortune may befall them, doubt not that the movies better in background!

G. H.

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THE HOME FORUM

One of Charles Lamb's Friends

FOUR books of curious but entirely useless information which for years have given me much pleasure are the "Popular Works" of William Hone. Though they have been out of print since 1866, one may still, without much searching, pick them up in second-hand shops for perhaps ten dollars,—four fat volumes in half leather or dingy green cloth. They are entitled severally: "The Everyday Book" (two volumes), "The Year Book," and "The Table Book." They were originally compiled about one hundred years ago (1825-32); one of them, at least, while the compiler was in prison for libel. A title-page will give a compendious description of the contents of all:—"The Everyday Book, or The Guide to the Year: Relating to Popular Amusements, Sports, Ceremonies, Manners, Customs, and Events, incident to the Three Hundred and Sixty-five Days in Past and Present Times; Being a Series of Five Thousand Anecdotes and Facts, Forming a Perpetual Key to the Almanac, &c., &c., by William Hone. Illustrated with Numerous Engravings. London. William Tegg, 85 Queen Street, Cheapside (1825-26)."

✧ ✧ ✧

A steel-engraved frontispiece, a portrait of Hone, represents a good-looking man of perhaps forty-five, clean-shaven, in neck-cloth and ruffled shirt-front, neatly and quietly dressed. It is an honest face of considerable strength, unsmiling, but indicating humor and kindliness. It also indicates courage and alertness. We know that Hone's history was a somewhat turbulent one,—what is known as a "chequered career," marked by law-suits, business crises, and a quite heroic struggle against such difficulties as come only to a man of decided character and strong opinions. He was always so ready to neglect his private concerns for the public welfare that it is no wonder that his family of twelve children sometimes found fortune precarious. While he cannot be accounted a particularly important person of his time, he was acquainted with many people of consequence, was concerned in several movements then considered radical but now looked upon as patriotic, and was in his various activities strikingly representative of the tastes and opinions of one hundred years ago. The only extensive biography of Hone is that of F. W. Hackwood, published in London in 1912.

✧ ✧ ✧

His dearest friend was the great caricaturist, George Cruikshank, who illustrated most of his works, and he cherished a sincere love for Charles and Mary Lamb, who helped him in every way their limited means permitted. One charge brought against Lamb by snobbish acquaintances was that some of his friends were disreputable, and I am afraid that there were many persons who would so have described Hone; but Lamb was never afraid to associate his name with that of any man whom he respected, whatever the man's reputation might be.

Lamb published, in the Monthly Magazine, a poem addressed to Hone, beginning:

"I like you and your books, ingenuous Hone!" and Hone, though he was no poet, duly replied in some verses of unaffected feeling that I wish I had space to reprint. Among them he says:

"I am ingenuous: it is all I can
Pretend to; it is all I wish to be;"

and, again:

"Few people understand me: still, I am
Warmly affectioned to each human being;
Loving the right, for right's sake; and, friend Lamb,
Trying to see things as they are; hence, seeing
Some 'good in everything' however bad,
Evil in many things that look most fair,
And pondering on all."

And he further showed his gratitude by "puffing" the Essays of Elia whenever opportunity offered. "There is no volume in our language," says he (Sept. 23, 1826), "so full of beauty, truth, and feeling, as the volume of Elia. . . . It is a delicious book."

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It is not to be wondered that Lamb loved Hone's compilations, for they are mines of the quaint, the curious, and the quizzical, quite as interesting today as when they were published. A few items will suggest their quality. There is a calendar of saints' days, a floral calendar, a gardener's almanac, and a calendar of folklore running through all four, interspersed with all manner of odd notes and jottings. Here are some, selected from a few pages: Two odes, to a teakettle and to a tea-pot; a woodcut of Stratford church; a description of Hy-Jinks, a Highland game; an account of a Club of Silent Men and a Club of Ugly Men; notes on the invention of the organ; old ceremonies of Maundy Thursday; the bear-gardens of Bankside; directions for curing herrings; a picture of a London bird-catcher; a history of the Doomsday Book; a biography of Beau Brummell; and speculations on whether animals love music. Can there be any doubt that Charles and Mary chuckled joyously over each new volume?

Lamb's most important contribution was his "Specimens of the Garrick Plays," in the Year Book; but to the Table Book he sent a little skit that is really a triumph of kindness. Poor Tom Hood had just published his "Plea of the Midsummer Fairies," and, like most of his serious poetry, it had attracted little attention. And so Lamb, doubtless seeing a means of helping two friends at once, sent to Hone his "The Defeat of Time: or a Tale of the Fairies," in which by means of a delicate little fable he was able not only to eulogize his beloved Shakespeare, but to advertise Hood's poems and enrich Hone's compilation. It would be hard to illustrate more completely that genius for friendship which is perhaps Lamb's most endearing trait.

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Hone was not a great man, but he was an honest and courageous one. He spent his life fighting for liberty of speech and of the press. He failed in most of his practical undertakings, but never succumbed to discouragement. He had always some new project on hand. Without any schooling he had still a genuine respect for scholarship, and his four volumes contain really valuable collections of folklore and antiquities. Along with Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes" (which he edited), Brand's "Popular Antiquities" and Chambers's "Book of Days," they form an excellent cyclopedia of ancient custom and belief in England when it was still Merrie England.

R. M. G.

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A Nimble Titmouse

If you would happy company win
Dangle a palm-nut from a tree,
Idly in green to sway and spin,
Its snow-pulped kernel for bait, and see,
A nimble titmouse enter in.

Out of earth's vast unknown of air,
Out of all summer, from wave to wave,
He'll perch, and prank his feathers fair,
Jangle a glass-clear wildering stave,
And take his commons there.

—Walter De La Mare.

French and English Roads

No one has yet written a book about the influence of the roads on the characters of the nations who make them, or, if you prefer it, about the way in which the characters of nations are made clear by their roads. One could write the book from either starting point, and from each it would be true. For we show what we are by what we make, and the things once made, completed and not to be changed, are a perpetual influence upon us. The history of Europe could be told in such a book; and it would have a very beautiful chapter entitled, "The Part Played by Hedges in the Development of the English Character."

The whole difference between the English and French peoples is in their roads. Each started with the roads that the Romans left them, and France still travels by those roads; but in England men now search for them under the turf of the Downs and trace across the fields the way that they must have taken. The faith of the French mind in reason; its courage in following ideas direct to their conclusion; its economy; its love of light, and of good proportion, and of the classic in beauty—all these things are expressed by those great roads laid out like a sword across the country, unswerving, unhedged, open to the sun, with their poplars kept spare and lean by the winds. All noble things the French roads have but one—they are without enchantment. They are too straight and too confident. They lead only to that place whose name is on the map.

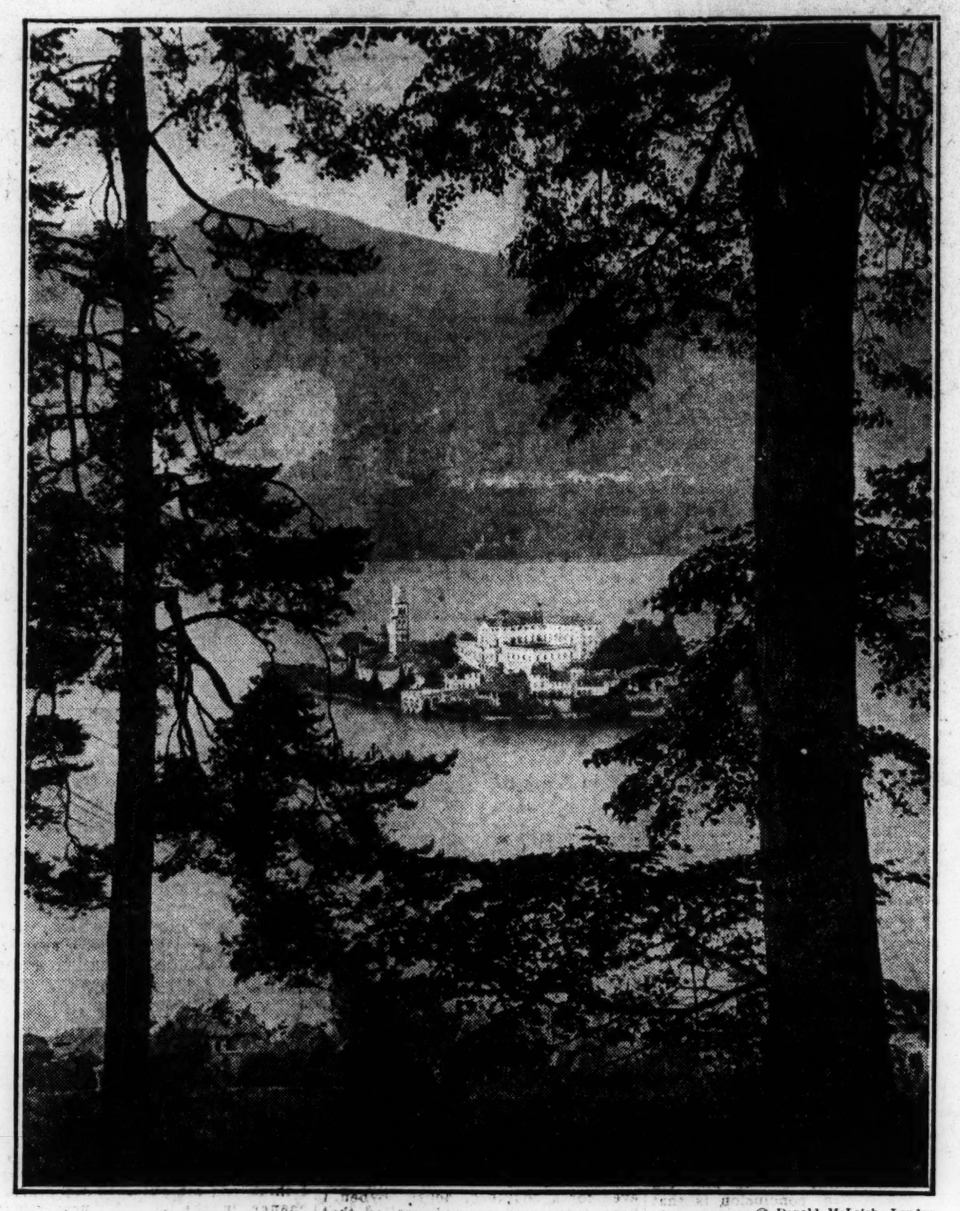
All that the French roads are the English roads are not. They wander. They go, so many of them, between great flowering, wasteful, beautiful hedges; and the trees rise out of the hedges, stretching magnificent arms from that pleasant shelter in which they live, massive and luxuriant, as if all the richness of the earth were only to give them stature and beauty. Those roadside trees, and the unclipped hedges full of birds, and the broad grass banks, and the ditches that are wayside gardens of wild flowers, what else could speak more clearly than they of the easy, wasteful, jolly contentment of the English? Seeing these roads any foreigner might say that indeed they could belong only to the people who use so much that word which he cannot translate — "comfortable." Walking by them also as they wind and wander, seeming not to know the curves and slopes of the earth, until in some mysterious, easy way of their own they do at last reach the place—walking by them so, he might also come to understand that thing of which he is most impatient, suspicious and resentful, that strange sense by which, blundering on without any light of reason, the English, in the end, arrive.

Above all, if he followed the English roads, by wayside hedge and elm and oak and beech, by all their flowering, comfortable, pleasant windings, until suddenly they lifted him out and up to the open turf of moor, or hill, or down, not like those French roads pointing straight as a sign-post to the next town, but still wandering—as if they searched for something—over the hills and into the sky—then at last perhaps he would understand the final and greatest puzzle of the English: why it is that out of this people, not caring much for thought, loving ease and comfort, out of this people, as he thinks them, of over-prosperous tradesmen, so many poets have come and have traveled on to such strange cities and lands and fairy places, as no straight road has ever reached.

These things and many more a man might learn from the great roads, but they stand also as a symbol of something greater even than the soul of a people. They are the splendid symbol of all noble art, the symbol of the truth that men only achieve beautiful and enduring works when they are not concerned alone with the beauty of what they do, but are intent also on reaching something, even though it is no more than an understanding of what is in their own minds.—Charles Vince, in "Wayfarers in Arcady."

Old wood to burn!
Ay, bring the hillside beech
From where the owlets meet and screech,
And ravens croak;
The crackling pine, the cedar sweet;
Bring, too, a clump of fragrant peat,
Dug 'neath the fern;
The knotted oak,
A faggot, too, perhaps, . . .
While the oozing sap
Shall make sweet music to our thinking.

—R. H. Messinger.



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Island of San Giulio, Lake Orta, Italy

AMONG the many lovely islands of the Italian lakes there is perhaps none lovelier in itself and in its position than the island of San Giulio, set jewel-like upon the waters of Lake Orta, which, for its "wealth of color and picturesque effects," is, asserts Richard Bagot, "with the exception of Como and Garda, the most typically Italian in its scenery and atmosphere of all the lakes in the northern provinces of Italy."

The present name of the lake is comparatively modern. In Roman days it was known as Lacus Cusius, a title supposed to have been derived from an Iberian tribe, who in early times settled on its fertile banks. In the tenth century it was known as the Lake of San Giulio, from the island rising from its waters. In the sixteeenth century, under the French and Spanish, the title of Orta began to be adopted instead of San Giulio to designate the lake and district. In 1757 a compromise was arrived at, by which the names of San Giulio and Orta were united, and from that time the title of Lago di Orta gradually came into general use.

Lake Orta is in size small compared with the other lakes, being only about seven and a half miles in length, but is remarkable for its loveliness, its glorious coloring, and the magnificent mountains which enclose it from the outer world.

But the chief attraction of the lake is that solitary island of San Giulio, which has been described as "unique among the Lake Islands of northern Italy for the beauty of its form, the coloring of its rocks and its vegetation, and the grouping of its ancient buildings."

Its small circumference is crowded with buildings, . . . the ancient basilica, a college rising on the site of the old fortress, and numerous quaint houses with triple-arched loggie or open galleries; while every interspace is filled with trees and flowering shrubs, oleanders, magnolias, roses, drooping willows, cactus and geranium, blossoming creepers and wild vines, sweeping down to the very borders of the water and mirrored, with the nobly-grouped masonry, in the clear surface of the lake.

In the narrow streets and passages between the buildings brilliant color glows at every turn. Here are piled up heaps of peaches, melons, cherries, tomatoes, gourds or figs, according to the season; "scarlet geraniums and cactus, clematis, roses, lilies, and the lovely mauve-tinted flowers of the caper, tumble in luxuriant profusion over walls and picturesque loggie as likely as not shaded by awnings of deep red or apricot hue which add to the general brilliancy." Overhead is the deep blue sky; around, the deep transparent blue of the water; beyond, the rich green of the wooded shores and the ever-changing tints of the mountains.

Tiny as it is, the island of San Giulio has a history of its own, much of which may be traced in its old basilica. Here, in the sacristy, is preserved a charter of Otho the Great, of the year 692 A. D. wherein he confers upon the canons of San Giulio "certain farms as a thank-offering for recent success in his conflict with Berengarius, or rather Villa, wife of Berengarius, who for two months held the Island against the forces of Otho." Berengarius himself had fled upon the Emperor's approach, but his valorous Queen rapidly constructed a new wall, of which some fragments are yet existent being known as the "Muro della Regina," and thus, for two months, held the Emperor at bay.

But after all, history, be its events what they may, passes as a dream and the memory of a dream: and that which remains to us today of San Giulio, that which is living and of moment to us, is its loveliness, the unforgetable beauty and nobility with which it rests enthroned, in its enchanted solitude, upon the blue waters of its mountain-girdled lake.

The World and I

For I remember when I began to read, and take some pleasure in it, there was wont to lie in my mother's parlour—I know not by what accident, for she herself never in her life read any book but of devotion—but there was wont to lie Spenser's works; this I happened to fall upon, and was infinitely delighted with the stories of the knights, and giants, and monsters, and brave houses, which I found everywhere there—though my understanding had little to do with all this—and by degrees, with the tinkling of the rhyme, and dance of the numbers; so that I think I had read him all over before I was twelve years old. With these affections of mind, and my heart wholly set upon letters, I went to the university; but was soon torn from thence by that public violent storm, which would suffer nothing to stand where it did, but rooted up every plant, even from the princely cedars, to me, the hyssop.

Yet I had as good fortune as could have befallen me in such a tempest; for I was cast by it into the family of one of the best persons, and into the court of one of the best princesses in the world. Now, though I was here engaged in ways most contrary to the original design of my life; that is, into much company, and no small business, and into a daily sight of greatness, both militant and triumphant—for that was the state then of the English and the French courts—yet all this was so far from altering my opinion, that it only added the confirmation of reason to that which was before but natural inclination. I saw plainly all the paint of that kind of life, the nearer I came to it; and that beauty which I did not fall in love with, when, for aught I knew it was real, was not like to bewitch or entice me when I saw it was adulterate.

I met with several great persons whom I liked very well, but could not perceive that any part of their greatness was to be liked or desired, no more than I would be glad or content to be in a storm, though I saw many ships ride safely and bravely in it . . . Though I was in a crowd of as good company as could be found anywhere, though I was in business of great and honourable trust, though I eat at the best table and enjoyed the best conveniences for present subsistence that ought to be desired by a man of my condition, in banishment and public distresses; yet I could not abstain from renewing my old school-boy's wish, in a copy of verses to the same effect:

"Well, then, I now do plainly see
This busy world and I shall ne'er agree, &c."

—Abraham Cowley.

Ever Present Opportunity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE tendency of so-called mortal mind to overlook the blessings and opportunities of today in planning for those of tomorrow is so well recognized as to have made axiomatic those lines of Pope,

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast:
Man never is, but always to be blest."

Christian Science teaches mankind the falsity and harmfulness of that viewpoint. It teaches that the heavenly gift of opportunity, as well as every other blessing, is always where we are.

We are sometimes so engrossed in thinking how much we are going to know in a week or a year, that we spend all our time thinking of that which we are not using, and regretting how little we knew a year ago. All that we are called upon to do today has to be done today; and today is full of opportunities for growth and helpfulness. We need to think and act "while it is called To day." That does not do away with the necessity for a sane looking forward to probable growth, and probable needs, with joyous anticipation; but it does do away with the neglect of opportunities at hand, without embracing which all our happy expectations will come to naught.

The curious tendency of mortal mind, which refuses the obvious opportunity at hand, is illustrated in that far-fetched charity which spends money on distant needs and ignores crying ones at home; which sends flowers to the unrepentant criminal and ignores the just man he has injured; which lavishes its so-called love on the faithless servant and apparently has none left for the loyal worker who is quietly giving his life for mankind.

Individuals and groups of individuals burden themselves with debt for something that twenty years hence may be helpful to them or others, and are thereby prevented from doing the helpful and greatly needed good for themselves and the community today. They spend precious hours on the vague plans and anticipations of good they may accomplish, the help they may give, sometime in the future, when there is immediate need before them for a loving deed to be done, for a definite, practical service to be rendered mankind.

The sight of the man so engrossed in amassing wealth for future years that his present days are devoid of all joy and leisure is too common for remark; but there are many other and more subtle phases of the temptation that would prevent, postpone, and cover opportunity. The Christian Scientist is not immune. He may be planning to do some fine healing work some day when he has gained a clearer understanding; and in so doing, he may refuse or ignore an opportunity to bring about a splendid healing, even though it may seem to be a small one, today. He thereby misses the gratitude, joy, and confidence that the experience would have brought him, and which would have helped him far on his way.

Jesus gives us some wonderful examples of embracing opportunities; such, for instance, as the occasion on which they brought him word that Lazarus was sick. He realized that opportunity was of God and always present. The result was one of his most magnificent demonstrations of the power of God—that of the raising of Lazarus. If fear that it would be too late to prove God's power had governed Jesus, how different might have been the result; but these phases of thinking had no power over him.

If we clearly grasp the immutable fact that nothing that anyone else can do, know, or be, can take one iota of good, or the opportunity of doing good, from us, we shall keep free from envy and jealousy—those two archenemies of mankind. Good is boundless; all of good belongs to each alike. No one can take our place, deprive us of our individuality; and no one can do our work for us; it must wait until we know enough to do it ourselves. When that is realized, jealousy will be healed.

Christian Science, as given to the world by Mary Baker Eddy, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has brought to all mankind the opportunity to learn the truth about God, man, and the universe. To know God aright is man's greatest opportunity, and includes all others. Let every man, then, stop dreaming vaguely of the greatness of a possible tomorrow, and let him begin to study and practice the rules of Christian Science; and he will find that today, exactly where he is, he can be healthy, intelligent, helpful, abundantly supplied, and blissfully happy. Better than all, he will find that he has the privilege, which all men really want, of reflecting that healing dominion which is an inherent right of man. Every problem is but an opportunity to prove the availability of God's law.

Mrs. Eddy tells us in Science and Health (p. 271) that those who are willing "have the opportunity now, as aforetime, to learn and to practise Christian healing"; and that "to those leaning on the sustaining infinite, today is big with blessings" (Pref., p. vii).

Lady Wentworth and Mrs. Gamp

The mention of Lady Wentworth—a dear old soul, by the way—brings me to my thesis, which is that Mrs. Gamp, who must have learned to talk in the generation which preceded the publication of Walker's Dictionary, spoke English very much after the fashion of a lady of quality in 1700-50. If anyone doubts this, let him compare: "The very last case as ever I acted in; which it was but a young person" (Mrs. Gamp): "Mr. Arundell is an extreem kynde husband, as ever I see" (Lady Wentworth): "A back gate; which I forget the street's name it goes into" (Lady Wentworth).

The two ladies agree in pronouncing -ure as -er. This was once universal, and we still have "fritter" from French friture, "tenter-(hooks)" from French tenture, and several other examples. In "figure" we have restored the spelling but kept the natural sound, though it seems to be a literary convention for the humorist to indicate uneducated speech by the orthograph "figger," which is just as absurd as "sossidge," "wimmin," "tuppence-hapenny," "pleece-man," approximately phonetic forms which would rejoice the heart of a "simplified speller." Are we to understand that the humorist himself habitually pronounces "saw-sage," "woemen," "two-pence-half-penny"? Even so acute an observer as Dickens makes merry over the fact that Mrs. Gamp pronounced "police" as though it were the name of a fur garment.

To return to the matter of -ure, Mrs. Gamp addressed Mrs. Prig in the very terms which Lady Wentworth habitually applies to her son, the Earl, namely "dearest creetur." . . . The fact is that, just as the dress fashions of humbler folk once followed, at a considerable interval of time, those of the wealthier class, so their speech used to reproduce the fashionable pronunciation of preceding generations. Mrs. Gamp talked like an early Georgian duchess. . . .

Who wrote the following? "As lovly a boy as ever was seen, and of an undanted sperritt. He is the very pictur of your poor brother Will, he has such a wheedling ingagin way with him." Well, it might have been Mrs. Gamp, but, as a matter of fact, it was Lady Wentworth. . . . Like Mrs. Gamp she speaks of her "lodgins," while her daughter-in-law, Countess Strafford, notes that the Archbishop of York is miserly in the matter of his "kitching" fire.—Ernest Weekley, in Cornhill Magazine.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1922

EDITORIALS

The League of Nations and the Minorities

THE Council of the League of Nations is deliberating in London on many vital issues. Perhaps the most important is the question of the protection of minorities. Representatives of Jugoslavia, Austria, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Albania will swarm the lobbies of St. James's Palace to fend off mutual charges of oppression and maltreatment of minorities. Jugoslavia and Rumania will complain of Bulgarian "committees" in Macedonia and Debrudja; Jugoslavia will protest against the failure of Albania to check the Albanian bandits from infesting Serbian territory; Greece will denounce the Albanian violation of the declaration, signed by the Albanians at Geneva, pledging themselves to respect and protect the Greek schools, churches, and clergy; Bulgaria, finally, will seek to reopen the question of Macedonia.

That Bulgaria's Macedonian demand will not be countenanced is definitely assured. A reopening of that perilous issue may plunge the entire Balkan Peninsula into a new war.

But there are certain things that even the Bulgarians may ask with propriety and with justice. The protection of minorities included in the various Balkan states is a very important matter. It was impossible to distribute the Balkan Peninsula among the Balkan nations in such a way as not to leave considerable alien populations within the boundaries of every one of those nations. There are Greeks, Bulgars, Rumanians, Turks, and Albanians, numbering many tens of thousands, left out of the territories constituting Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Turkey, and Albania.

There are three ways in which the minorities issue could be settled in the Balkans: (1) Forced assimilation, (2) exchange of populations, and (3) protection of the national and cultural rights of each alien minority.

The first method has been tried too long with disastrous results. The great curse of the Balkan peoples has been to hate one another on account of their respective efforts to suppress by violence every manifestation, on the part of an alien minority, of national or cultural sympathy for the culture of the nation of which it is a part. The ferocious struggle between Bulgars, Serbs, and Greeks in Macedonia is a striking example of the futility of forcing alien minorities into the melting pot.

The exchange of nationals among states is neither possible nor desirable, except when the minorities are negligible. It was tried in Thrace between Turkey and Bulgaria, in 1913. By a special agreement all the Bulgarians in eastern Thrace, about 80,000, were exchanged for a larger number of Turks from Bulgaria.

By the Treaty of Neuilly, Greece and Bulgaria are given the privilege of exchanging nationals. Thousands of Greeks from Bulgaria have migrated into Greece. It was found, however, that the Slavophone population of Greek Macedonia has, in spite of Bulgarian arguments that it is Bulgarian, refused to emigrate, and is loyal to the Greek state. This fact, of course, arouses resentment in Bulgaria, where it is argued that Greece is using unfair means to hold the Slavophones attached to Greece. As a result, hardships are caused to the Bulgarian Greeks who desire to emigrate. Endless quarrels are ensuing from the valuation and redemption of the property of such emigrants.

The drafters of the Covenant of the League of Nations had all these difficulties in mind when they obliged every Balkan nation to pledge itself, through special treaties with the League of Nations, to respect and protect the "racial, linguistic and religious minorities" within their respective borders. Nearly every Balkan state is more or less guilty of violation of its engagements with the League of Nations on this point. And the more primitive among them, Albania, is the guiltiest of all.

The Earl of Balfour, in a memorandum to the Council of the League of Nations, dated March 15, 1920, indicated the reasons for which the League of Nations cannot accept responsibility for the protection of alien minorities under semi-civilized governments. He was correct when he urged the League not to accept the mandate over Turkey. He declared that a people like the Turks are not amenable to moral pressure—the only weapon in the hands of the League. The more civilized a nation is, the more easy it is for the League to bring the pressure of world opinion to bear upon that nation to induce it to respect its international pledges.

Now Albania, like Turkey, is a wild, Moslem nation. The Conference of Ambassadors committed a grievous error when, on November 5, 1921, it awarded a compact Greek population of 120,000 to the new, inexperienced and disorganized Albanian State. The League of Nations time and again called the attention of the ever-changing governments of Albania to the strict observance of the declaration of October 2, 1921, which guarantees to the Greek Northern Epirotes their religious and cultural freedom. But as Earl Balfour correctly remarked, the League has no physical weapon to impose observance of international agreements. Her only weapon is publicity. And publicity is ineffective with Kemal or other Moslems. The protection of alien minorities in Greece, Serbia, Rumania and Bulgaria is not a difficult task. It only needs the attention of the League and a little publicity. Greeks, Rumanians, Jugoslavs and Bulgarians are amenable to the moral influence of the League.

Might not the Council of the League find out that the Balfour solution is the only possible one, and that Northern Epirus, which is Greek, should be placed under Greek control under the supervision of the League of Nations for the protection of the Albanian minority in that Province?

German-Americans' "Demand"

THE German-American Citizens League of the United States, at its third annual conference held recently in Chicago, adopted a resolution declaring that: "We demand the immediate legalization of the sale of beer and wine." Nothing of modesty characterizes the make-up of the gentlemen who assume to speak for millions of American citizens. They do not ask, or suggest, the nullification of the fundamental law of the land in which they live. They demand action, with the clearly implied threat that their political power will be used to punish the national legislators who do not comply with the orders issued by the German-Americans.

Without desiring to evoke, even in the slightest degree, unhappy memories of a few short years ago, it seems highly desirable that protest should be made against this attempt to revive the hyphenated-American movements that it was hoped had disappeared. If the entrance of the United States into the World War taught any lesson, it was that the people of that country were not divided groups of antagonistic nationalities, but all Americans, believing in American laws and institutions, and upholding the system of government ordained by the founders of the Union. To the credit of the Americans of German birth or ancestry, it must be said that after war had been declared, with very rare exceptions, they showed that in the great emergency they were loyal to their adopted country, and served her well.

Why should there be any less of loyalty in times of peace? Is 100 per cent Americanism only available when aroused by armed conflict? The American people, after more than forty years of constant discussion of the subject, adopted as a part of the great charter of the Union a declaration that the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors was prohibited, and giving the Congress power to enact legislation for the enforcement of the constitutional provision. Acting under this power the Volstead Law, defining intoxicating liquors, was enacted, and the validity of that law has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States.

This is the situation into which the German-Americans interject their "demand" that the Congress shall nullify the supreme law of the land by permitting the sale of beer and wine. What they mean is that the Constitution shall be violated by senators and representatives sworn to maintain it, through the enactment of laws permitting the sale of alcoholic beverages, or, in other words, "intoxicating liquors." The issue is clear, and no quibbling over percentages of alcoholic content can obscure it. While the Eighteenth Amendment remains a part of the Constitution, the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors is unlawful. The demand for the legalization of beer and wine is, therefore, a demand for nullification of the Constitution.

A Voice From Antiquity

A SPECIAL cable dispatch which appeared in this newspaper recently told an interesting story of antiquity with a modern—and an intensely modern—application. The dispatch recorded the discovery, near the silted-up mouth of the Tiber, near Rome, of the hull of a Roman barge which apparently carried corn from Sicily to Rome. This vessel, or its remains, marvelously preserved through the centuries, tells the story of Rome's greatness, of her needs, of the gravity of the problem of collecting food from what were then the ends of the earth for the sustenance of a growing population in a city grown imperial in its proportions, imperial in its reachings out, and imperial, without doubt, in its hunger.

That barge plied the Mediterranean, at that time the combined Atlantic and Pacific of world-commerce. One can imagine that barge, in the period of rivalry between Rome and Carthage, threading its way across the Mediterranean to the "boot" of Italy, escorted, with other vessels of its kind, by triremes, against possible attack by Carthaginian ships. For Rome and Carthage at that period stood in the relation of contestants for the primacy of the world—a world only a fraction of the size of the world as we now know it. And the northern coast of Africa—what is now known as Tripolitania—was the granary of that world. Whenever a Carthaginian warship sighted a Roman treasure-ship like the one unearthed in Rome the other day, it plunged forward under press of man-power to "capture or destroy" it, just as in the period prior to November, 1918, battle cruisers plunged forward under full steam to "capture or destroy" an enemy liner.

It never occurred to Rome or to Carthage in that remote period that the world, small though it was, was large enough for both. Obsessed by the idea that the existence of Rome was a menace to Carthage, Carthage climbed the Alps to destroy Rome. In return for the compliment, Rome coined the phrase "Delenda est Carthago," and built a huge navy to put the phrase into grim effect.

It was a mighty tragedy—this struggle between Rome and Carthage, each bent upon destroying the other under the torturing conviction that the world was not large enough to hold them both. The same tragic frame of mind exists among nations today. It was that frame of mind that brought on the World War. Had Carthage and Rome co-operated instead of fighting each other, civilization would not have been set back for centuries. If some great nations of the modern world—an immensely enlarged world—had co-operated instead of fighting, the super-tragedy of 1914-1918 would have been averted. What is still more to the point, the same rivalry, persisting in some minds after the super-war, is inevitably bound to attain to a like bitter fruitage unless it is checked. That is the deadly parallel which the corn barge discovered at the mouth of the Tiber presses upon the modern world—a mighty voice from antiquity.

Finding a Better Way

DESPITE occasional discouraging experiences, the realization is gradually becoming clearer that humanity is slowly learning a lesson of the most vital importance. Almost daily the proof is supplied that there is a willingness, if not an anxiety, to desert the former ways of war and strife for the better way which reason and understanding point out. War, the destroyer, seems at last to have turned upon and destroyed itself. Evil, in whatever form it manifests itself, finally becomes so repulsive, so distasteful, so satiating and so hideous, that it is self-eradicated. The process is not new. It has not been recently discovered. History, almost since the dawn of civilization, tells the story in convincing sequences. It is only that the people of today are inclined to see their own problems bigger than those which have yielded to an inevitable law.

In the United States there have been many convincing exemplifications of the rule. Within a comparatively brief period two of the greatest evils of any civilization—slavery and the saloon—have been destroyed through or because of their own insolent assertion of the power to dominate and subjugate. The record of recent months gives promise that war, the great enemy of mankind, has written its own fate by its wantonness and its unrestrained cruelties. By deliberative methods, which would not have been undertaken a few years ago, war is being outlawed. It has proved itself too terrible even to pose as the subterfuge of a humane people. It has virtually destroyed itself. The conferences held in Washington and elsewhere within the last two or three years evidence the determination of the nations of the world to follow the better way which has been found for settling their misunderstandings.

Now there comes the gratifying assurance that Chile and Peru have signed a protocol submitting the Tacna-Arica controversy to the arbitration of the President of the United States. The significance of this action is indicated by Secretary Hughes, who says he regards it as the "greatest forward step in the interest of peace in this hemisphere which this generation has witnessed, and as the dawn of a new day in Latin America." The determination to reach an amicable settlement of what, to South Americans, has come to be known as "the Pacific problem," adds an interesting and important chapter to the action taken at Washington, dealing with the somewhat larger Pacific problems affecting the Orient and the islands in the waters of the Far East.

Still with the larger realization of the efficacy of these councils and the benefits which immediately follow an understanding reached among the parties in interest, destructive industrial warfare is being waged in the United States today by opposing organizations of employers on the one hand, and the officials and members of unionized workers on the other, in which are being employed destructive methods harmful alike to the opposing interests and to the public. While this warfare continues the production of coal is hindered, and the transportation systems are seriously crippled.

If it has been found that the peoples of widely separated nations can outlaw war and insure their own and their neighbors' immunity from its devastation and waste, it would seem that this same way might be sought out by a people whose interests are common and whose prosperity and happiness are dependent upon industrial peace. There is no need that the strike evil should continue its wasteful methods until it is destroyed by its own greed and selfishness. It has revealed itself many times, in its hideous nakedness, as ineffective of good and obnoxious in every sense. Even those who believe themselves compelled to resort to it as a weapon of offense know that their cause is weakened thereby. Why continue the pursuit of this ignis fatuus? A safer and saner way has been found. It is a false leadership which promises an industrial millennium at the end of such a course. The victory won by industrial warfare of that sort is as empty as the victory won on the field of battle. Wars thus ended are usually the beginnings of even more bitter campaigns of reprisal.

Abuses of the English Language

WHILE fully appreciating the importance of a right use of the English language, it would be a mistake to believe that the people of the United States were any more in need of a campaign in this direction than those of any other English-speaking race. Nevertheless when it is announced that during next year's Better Speech Week there will be employed practically all the known forces for better speech propaganda, calculated to impress indelibly upon the thought of all Americans the need for a more accurate use of English in their daily speech, everything should be done to insure the drive being a success.

The committee has selected five words, and it is intended to lay stress upon their correct pronunciation, in the hope, doubtless, that the effort put forth in this connection will radiate into a wider and wider field of endeavor. It will also place especial stress on the usage of such phrases as "he isn't" and "I saw it," while distinctness of utterance will be urged as a necessary correlative of the proper use of language.

While it may strike some as almost childish to pick on certain apparently insignificant points, such as the pronunciation of seemingly arbitrarily chosen words, there is in reality something far more important involved therein than shows on the surface. Any effort, that is to say, made deliberately in a right direction brings its own reward and leads continually onward and it is not too much to say that there is always a possibility from such a campaign, if well and thoroughly conducted, that wonderful results may be obtained in the cultivation of a finer sensibility in the whole English-speaking race.

Decline of the Photo-play Star System

IN THE office of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, just before Jesse Lasky left for Europe, a member of the staff said to the chief:

"Here's a good story for Miss ——."

"There is no such thing as a good story for Miss ——," was Mr. Lasky's emphatic reply. "There is no such thing as a good story for this, that, or the other star. There are only good stories and bad stories. If the stories are good, we will find the players who can play them, stars or not. If our stars can't play the stories we select, we will cast them without stars."

Here, in a word, is the present policy of all the most important producers of moving pictures in the United States today. It is the official announcement of the end of the star system. It is an acknowledgment of the failure of that system as a permanent condition; it had its day and has ceased to be.

The star system in motion pictures came into being about eight years ago, as a necessary adjunct of distribution, not of production. For efficient distribution, it is necessary that pictures be sold before they are completed. The manager cannot wait until the last minute to book his productions, especially if he wants to have them when they are fresh from the laboratory. He is equally unwilling to take them on trust. Eight years ago there was no such thing as standardization. Good, bad, and worse pictures would all come from the one plant. The tremendous demand made it necessary, or at least commercially expedient, to engage directors with little experience. The salesman, approaching a prospective customer, had little to offer except the name of a story.

The establishment of stars seemed to offer a solution. The theater manager knew the sort of stories that Mary Pickford could fairly well be depended upon to represent. He had some clue to what he was buying. So he demanded stars. He wanted to know who was playing the leading part in the production he was asked to buy. Names, unknown a week before, leaped into electrics.

These machine-made stars took it all quite seriously, and themselves even more seriously. To establish them on a commercial footing, young men with vast imaginations were engaged to create atmospheres in which the stars should move in the minds of the growing army of "fans."

Soon the producers began to believe in the thing they had created, and the domination by stars reached its peak. The star would play or would not play in such and such a story. Situations had to be revised to suit their ideas. The author's theme would be discarded for the star's. Stories became fantastic, unbelievable, tawdry, naïve. Then the public took a hand and began staying away from the movies. For more than a year business has been bad and has been getting worse. So the producers have taken stock, and have decided something is wrong with their stories. The star domination has failed them, and the scenario editor is once more in the ascendant. It has been discovered that not more than a dozen of the scores of stars have important drawing power.

Somebody seems to have been reading Shakespeare, and agreed that "The play's the thing."

Editorial Notes

NEWSPAPERS have found something to interest them in the Emperor of Annam's sartorial problems in the French capital. So long as his visit remained official, the Emperor's gorgeous robe of cloth of gold, surmounted by a headpiece resembling a richly ornamented lampshade, was quite appropriate. But when the visit became extended and unofficial, the costume seemed a little too elaborate for the streets of Paris, and His Majesty, it is said, betook him to a tailor for something less conspicuous, a becoming compromise between Eastern and Western fashions. But though Paris is somewhat severely Western in aspect, there are places in France where the brilliance of exotic dress might well suggest a section cut from the Orient. In summer resorts like Vichy-les-Bains, where baggy-pantalooned zouaves and spahis vie in bright colors with civil, though no less picturesque, visitors from anywhere between the Red Sea and Morocco, no strange apparel need seem out of place. The Annamite Emperor might go there without any drastic compromises in his attire.

AMONG the latest of the discoveries made at the ruins of Pompeii are stated to be electoral notices wherein candidates promise their constituents "splendid gladiatorial games, exciting beast combats and dramatic performances in the theaters." This may have appeared more attractive than the ways of modern politicians, who spend their time dinning into the electors' ears a dreary platform of well-worn stock phrases that may mean anything or nothing. Even the Honorable Mr. Samuel Slumkey's astute election agent at Eatanswill, who gave "five-and-forty green parasols at seven and sixpence apiece" to the ladies, thereby securing "all their husbands and half their brothers," would have to admit that these Pompeiian vote-catchers put his "masterly strokes" into the shade. How lively and interesting politics might become today if office-holders had to cudgel their brains to keep their constituents amused with sporting and dramatic novelties.

THE effects of profiteering and the temptation to resort to adulteration to increase its benefits to the profiteers is seen in a place that might be supposed to be free from those evils that prevail mainly in great producing and consuming nations. Bulgaria's attar of roses industry has been hard hit by this blight. Last year's output of this costly perfume was only one-fourth of the pre-war production. Deterioration of the rosebushes, neglect of the gardens, and a decreased demand from the United States, have had some influence toward a decline of the industry, but exorbitant prices and the disastrous effects of adulteration are the main causes of the collapse of the famous product.